

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON NATO REACTION TO AFGHANISTAN

OW071735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Feature by XINHUA correspondent Tang Liuyi: "Afghan Event and Challenges to NATO"]

[Text] Brussels, February 6 (XINHUA)--The challenges that confronted NATO in the 1970's are likely to continue and increase in strength in the 1980's. This is the general view held by public figures here. For example, they said, the Soviet military strength in Europe will further augment and its acts of aggression and expansion will also increase, while the energy crisis will go on deepening in the Western countries.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said that the main threat confronting NATO is "the continued, unrestrained growth of Soviet power on a global scale" and the "increasing instability" in the Third World. "There is inter-action between these two challenges," he added.

The outstanding lesson that NATO should learn from the Afghan event is, observed NATO Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Bernard Rogers, that "the Soviet Union's ultimate goal is to dominate the world." Time and again he called on people to study meticulously its purport to NATO countries.

Public figures here shared the following viewpoints:

First, while the two blocs are confronting each other with massive forces in the European area, the spearhead of Soviet aggression is chiefly directed at the Third World, in particular such areas like the Persian Gulf on which the Western countries depend for the supply of vital raw materials and energy. What happened in the past few years showed that this is one of the Soviet established policies. In a few days, the Soviet Union pushed its military forces 800 kilometres southward, approaching the "strategic passage" of the West--the Strait of Hormuz. Afghanistan has become a new "stepping stone", under the direct control of the Soviet Union, for massive Soviet expansion towards India and the Persian Gulf. This cannot but arouse intense anxiety in NATO, and particularly the West European countries.

Secondly, the kind of "detente" advocated by the Soviet Union for years is in essence a smokescreen to cover up its expansion of military power and spheres of influence. This is another grave lesson the West Europeans who harbour illusions about detente must learn. General Rogers has put it right when he said, "The Soviet interpretation of detente obviously does not deter her from taking military action," therefore, "detente" should not mean unilateral "restraint" on the part of the NATO countries.

Thirdly, the Soviet Union has enormously enhanced its ability to ship its troops abroad and is more liable to gamble on war. A Western correspondent said that increasingly inflated Soviet ambition is a signal of danger to NATO. People have seen that the factor of war is growing indeed.

Fourthly, the Soviet Union is unscrupulous in its expansion abroad. It will not hesitate to overtly invade a sovereign country so long as it considers conditions favourable to it. It is evident that the Soviet aggression has not only overstepped the boundary of the "community", but escalated from the use of proxy to direct military occupation under fictitious excuses.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, heads of NATO countries have saddled the Soviet Union with condemnations. NATO headquarters have time and again called meetings to examine the situation and called on the member countries to take separate punitive actions against the Soviet Union. Though the member countries differ in actions and views, they have felt that "more than ever solidarity and unity of purpose and decision between the allies is imperative" in the face of the Soviet expansion and the graver challenges in the 80's. To this purpose, they are stepping up consultation and coordination of their policies and measures against the Soviet expansion. A long-term cooperation programme to counter the Soviet threat by separate and joint efforts is reportedly being under consideration.

XINHUA REVIEWS GENEVA DISARMAMENT SESSION PROCEEDINGS

OW080754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

["Grave Concern Over Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan Expressed at Committee on Disarmament Session"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, February 7 (XINHUA)--Representatives of many countries expressed grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan at the 1980 session of the Geneva Committee on Disarmament today.

Representative of Belgium Onkelinx said, "The Belgian Government, together with many others, has already denounced the gravity of the military action taken on the territory of another state, an action having brought about in a few days the serious deterioration of the international climate."

U.S. representative Adrian Fisher said, "The Soviet aggression in Afghanistan has passed a shadow over the arms control process and over the work we begin here today. This aggression, condemned by the overwhelming majority of nations at the U.N., has obviously engendered a difficult situation which directly affects the work of this committee."

British representative David Summerhayes, said, "A major state represented in this committee has militarily occupied a neighbouring, sovereign and independent state. The overwhelming majority of member states of the U.N. have condemned the violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and have called for the immediate withdrawal of occupying forces." He stressed, "The crisis over Afghanistan has reaffirmed the need for effective defence against aggression."

Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany Gerhard Pfeiffer stressed, "Indeed the intervention in Afghanistan affects vital interests of all members of the community of nations."

Representative of Yugoslavia Marko Vrhunec said, "The already unstable process of relaxation of international tensions is suffering new setbacks which are manifested in the ever more frequent interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the use of force and military intervention, violation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of countries." "Such a development represents a serious threat to world peace and security," he stressed. "Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, is particularly concerned over the exercise of pressure and the threatening of independence of non-aligned countries in various regions of the world--as this policy and practice are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the generally accepted norms of international law." The non-aligned movement has always been "against all types of interference, intervention, bloc rivalry, power politics, division into spheres of interest, imperialism, colonialism and hegemony," he stressed.

Romanian representative Constantin Ene said that the international political situation today is the most strained since the war and is very disquieting. He said, "The only alternative to the continued aggravation of the world situation is the renunciation of the policy of force and power politics, of interference in the internal affairs of other states, and of the policy of spheres of influence and hegemony."

RENNMIN RIBAO URGES 'UNITED' WESTERN STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET DETENTE

0W120737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 12 Feb 80 0W

[**"PEOPLE'S DAILY** commentary: United Struggle Against Soviet 'Detente' Drive"]

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--The **PEOPLE'S DAILY** in a commentary today calls for a united struggle by West Europe and the United States against Moscow's "detente" drive.

It points out: "The Soviet Union is trying its utmost to carry out aggression and expansion behind the camouflage of 'detente'". It says the Afghan event has served best to explode the Kremlin's "detente" fraud, but Moscow is again giving publicity to "detente" as a smokescreen to cover up its aggression. It declares it is resolved to promote "detente" on the basis of the "achievements" in 1970's and advises the Western nations not to "go against detente" but to "return to the road of detente".

The commentary says that to follow its own aggression and expansion with a hue and cry about "detente" is an old trick of the Kremlin, whose similar move in the case of Afghanistan has long been expected by the world public. Moscow is actually trying to gain a breathing spell, allay worldwide condemnation and make preparations for further expansion and adventures.

The current Soviet "detente" drive is marked by its emphasis on driving a wedge between West European countries and the United States and splitting the Western united front against Soviet aggression, the commentary points out. Moscow has spared no efforts in persuading the West European countries not to fall into the U.S. trap, saying that Europe and Washington cannot be fellow-travellers to each other. The Soviet paper **IZVESTIYA** even warns that "detente" in Europe would be in jeopardy if the West European countries joined the United States in opposing Soviet expansion. The implication is clear that the situation in Europe would be strained.

The commentary continues that the Soviet Union has openly exhorted Western Europe to follow a soft line towards the Soviet Union not only because it enjoys military superiority in Europe but because it is sure that there are always some West Europeans who cherish illusions about "detente" and hope that the tranquillity in Europe, allegedly brought about by a "detente" policy, will not be disturbed by tension in other parts of the world.

But, the commentary adds, the Afghan event has led to a conclusion made by more and more far-sighted personalities in Western Europe to the effect that "detente is inseparable". They maintain that it is impermissible for the Soviet Union to talk about "detente" in Europe while carrying on expansion elsewhere, particularly in the flanks of Western Europe. Recently, many West European countries have joined in a boycott against the Soviet Union. France and West Germany at their summit conference seriously condemned the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and demanded Soviet withdrawal of troops from that country. All this constitutes a clear reply to the Soviet "peace offensive" and also a blow to its plots of sowing dissensions.

The general trend of developments indicates that the dissensions sown by the Soviet Union between the United States and Western Europe are bound to fail, the commentary says. Of course, the Western European countries and the United States are in different positions and their views of the general situation and their policies are not all identical. It is therefore only normal that West Europe and the United States have different ideas and adopt different policies. But their basic interests meet in dealing with the menace of the Soviet Union.

The Afghan event has made West Europe feel keenly about the threat posed by the Soviet strategy of outflanking West Europe. The United States has also changed its original policy of endless concessions to the USSR. Therefore, in spite of their differences on certain problems, there exists an extensive and solid basis for unity between the U.S. and West Europe against Soviet aggression and expansion, a unity feared most by the Soviet Union. It will be their best response towards a new round of the Soviet "detente" drive if they strengthen unity against Soviet hegemonism on the understanding of seeking common ground while reserving differences.

CHINA WELCOMES WEST EUROPEAN ECONOMIC JOINT VENTURES

0W081559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, February 7 (XINHUA)--The head of the Chinese delegation to the Davos (Switzerland) symposium of the European Management Forum said in Davos yesterday that China welcomes Western European enterprises' economic and technological cooperation with Chinese enterprises. At his press conference, Yang Bo, who is also vice-minister of China's State Planning Commission, said that while relying mainly on its own resources to finance its capital construction, China also must seek more economic cooperation with other countries.

He said that China's absorption and use of foreign funds are focussed on the exploitation of coal, oil and non-ferrous metals, and on the construction of power stations and transport and communications facilities. Arrangements are also to be made for the import of advanced technology and key equipment for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, light and textile industries and machine-building and chemical industries.

Yang Bo went on to say: "In the past few years, apart from the construction of a small number of large projects, China devoted its main efforts to renovation of existing enterprises. Foreign business, particularly the smaller enterprises in Western Europe, are welcome to enter into various forms of economic and technological cooperation with Chinese enterprises." He assured foreign investors that China would fully protect their legitimate rights and interests. China, he said, promulgated last year the law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment, and specific decrees or regulations are under study and to be drawn up to implement the law. "Preferential treatment will be accorded to foreign investors in joint ventures with regard to profits so that they will have good prospects of gain", Yang Bo said. "The employment of foreign workers and staff members, including senior workers and staff members, with operational and managerial experience will be decided on through consultation between the parties to the ventures." He explained that China wants to increase production mainly to meet the demand of its domestic market. But it will develop foreign trade as well.

Denouncing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, he declared that to realize its four modernizations, China needs a peaceful international environment. The Soviet invasion poses an immediate threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI HOLD GRADUATION PARTY

OW110745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Shanghai, February 11 (XINHUA)--Foreign students at the Shanghai Textile Engineering Institute recently gave a graduation and farewell party for their Chinese teachers and classmates. The Congolese, Somali and Mali students in the graduating class who gave the party also invited foreign students of the Shanghai Number One and Number Two Medical Colleges and German, French and British teachers of the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute.

In the summer of last year, there were clashes at the institute between foreign and Chinese students.

Addressing the party, Congolese student Nkoundji Bela Pierre said: "We will graduate shortly and return to our own countries where we will use the knowledge we have gained to build our own homeland. We give this party today to express our gratitude to our teachers and Chinese fellow-students and to add a brick to the edifice of friendship among us students."

Students of different nationalities danced to African and Chinese music in the festively decorated hall and had candies and soft drinks. Scheduled to end at ten, the party went on until midnight because the students were enjoying themselves.

The summer clash in fact became a turning point in improving relations between the Chinese and foreign students. The host students gave a party for their foreign classmates during China's National Day celebration. It turned out to be highly successful. Chinese students took the initiative in visiting the foreign students in their dormitories, something they had seldom done before. The foreign students were very happy at this change. Soon many misunderstandings were cleared up and their impressions of each other underwent a change.

Later, the Students' Union organized a sight-seeing trip to Suzhou and foreign students went along. A Congolese student said: "This is the first time in four years that I have sat in the same train and eaten the same food as the Chinese people. I saw colourful country fairs and the fine qualities of the train conductors. This is real life and I like it."

L. 12 Feb 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

U.S. DELAYS APPLYING SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

0W080304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 8 Feb 80 0W

[Text] Washington, February 7 (XINHUA)--U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said today that the United States is holding the sanctions regulations against Iran in abeyance while diplomatic activities continue. He told reporters at a briefing that "we do not want to take the formal steps toward sanctions if the crisis can be resolved by these means." But, he said, "I do not see any imminent release of the hostages." He did not mention the details of the diplomatic activities but said instead, "There is a wide variety of efforts underway."

The New York TIMES reported today that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim "has been trying for several weeks to put together a package that would include creation of an international commission to investigate alleged crimes by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and also an agreement on steps for freeing the hostages."

There has been a noticeable change in the U.S. attitude toward Iran after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The United States has expressed the desire "to develop a new and mutually beneficial relationship with Iran" after the hostages are released.

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 9 February, p 6, in a report on this item, substitutes the last paragraph and supplies an additional paragraph which follows: This newspaper says that the United States has expressed the desire "to develop a new and mutually beneficial relationship with Iran" after the hostages are released. [new paragraph] The AP reported today that trade between the United States and Iran has actually come to a halt since the U.S. Embassy in Iran was occupied last November. The U.S. Government had planned further economic sanctions against Iran, but there has been a noticeable change and relaxation in the U.S. attitude toward Iran since the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.]

U.S. MONITORING SOVIET UNITS ALONG IRANIAN BORDER

0W090217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 9 Feb 80 0W

[Text] Washington, February 8 (XINHUA)--The United States today called attention to a "high level of activity" engaged by Soviet military units along the northwest Iranian border.

State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter told reporters at the daily briefing that the United States is "carefully monitoring the situation", adding that the activity is a matter which is "worth noting." "The United States has spoken emphatically, periodically, repeatedly about our concern for the territorial integrity of Iran. Those statements hold true today as in the past," he said. "We would view an assault upon territory of Iran as being a violation of international law."

On Soviet activity in Afghanistan, Hodding Carter said that there have been very high level back-and-forth ranking Soviet officials in and out of Afghanistan making plans for further control there. He pointed out that with almost 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, people have got to be constantly thinking what they intend to do beyond occupying the territory.

I. 12 Feb 80

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Meeting With Kang Shien

OW091711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met with the delegation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States led by its President Richard L. Lesher, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

The Chinese vice-premier said the Sino-U.S. agreement on trade relations which became effective not long ago had created favourable conditions for trade expansion between the two countries. In the years to come, the volume of bilateral trade would increase annually by big margins. "To expand bilateral trade, our two sides must do down-to-earth work," he added.

Mr. J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy here, was present. Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was also among those present.

Mr. Richard L. Lesher gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

XINHUA Interviews Delegation Leader

OW110718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--A leading American businessman said that the implementation of the Sino-U.S. agreement on trade relations "signals a whole new era for trade relations between the two countries."

Richard L. Lesher, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said this in an interview with XINHUA before leaving Beijing for Tokyo today. He said: "I expect to see the percentage increases in trade between our two countries continue in the years ahead."

During their stay in Beijing, Mr. Lesher and the delegation of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce he is leading exchanged views on the development of Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations and other problems with Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Wang Runsheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Rong Yiren, president of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation. The delegation also had wide-ranging contacts with leading members of the Chinese ministries of foreign affairs and finance and the Bank of China as well as other organizations.

The gross volume of Sino-U.S. trade in 1979 reached over 2,000 million dollars, more than double the 1978 figure. Mr. Lesher is optimistic about the prospects for the development of Sino-U.S. trade relations in the 1980's. He said: "I think that the normal trade between China and the U.S. will increase each and every year". Speaking of the possible establishment of an office of the American Chamber of Commerce in Beijing with leading members of Chinese Government departments, Mr. Lesher said: "I believe it is in the best interest of both nations to do so in the not too distant future."

XINHUA COMMENTATOR REBUTTES 'ARBITRARY' SOVIET PROPAGANDA

OM080748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 8 Feb 80 CW

[By XINHUA commentator: "Comment on Arbitrary Soviet Propaganda"]

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) --The superpower the Soviet Union, which has flagrantly sent troops to occupy Afghanistan as a further step in its scheme for world domination, regardless of the opposition of the world is well-known, too, for its arbitrary propaganda.

Recently, a political commentator of TASS, the Soviet news agency, ignoring the facts, made a subjective and arbitrary statement that China is experiencing "political and economic instability." His wishful thinking was that China would collapse.

He used only two "facts" in his article to support his conclusion. In one instance, he said that "foreign observers in Beijing (in fact, Soviet officials resident in Beijing) point out" that millions of young people cannot get jobs. The second "fact" is merely a shadowy guess about a "purge" in the Chinese Communist Party.

The commentator did not have the courage to quote the mass of important facts which have appeared in the Chinese press on these and other issues and which have become common knowledge throughout the world. These include:

In the short period of three years China has restored and developed its national economy which was at the brink of collapse under the gang of four. Total industrial output increased by eight per cent in 1979 over 1978, following increases of 13.5 percent in 1978 and 14.3 percent in 1977. Total grain output last year was well over 315 million tons, an increase of more than 30 million tons in two years. Steel output rose from 20.4 million tons in 1976 to more than 34 million tons in 1979. The total value of exports and imports came to 45,300 million yuan last year, 29.2 percent more than in 1978. This is the "critical situation in the country's economy" described by TASS.

Furthermore, in the last three years, China has achieved political stability and unity. Socialist democracy and the legal system have been strengthened to an unprecedented degree, the National People's Congress and people's congresses of various localities have been convened and a series of new laws has been promulgated and put into force. The principle of seeking truth from facts advocated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought has been restored and the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four has been criticized. The people's thinking is active as never before. The people have conducted heated discussions on major state policies and principles. The PEOPLE'S DAILY received half a million letters last year from readers who put forward proposals for work, and offered praise and criticisms. Is this a manifestation of loss of enthusiasm, as claimed by TASS?

Tens of thousands of leading cadres persecuted during the period of Lin Biao and the gang of four have resumed their work. However, in the eyes of the Soviet commentator, this has become "a widespread purge."

The overwhelming majority of the labouring people, including workers, peasants, and intellectuals, have increased their income and improved their living standards.

After the ultra-left line in agriculture pushed by the gang of four was criticised, peasants throughout the country are enjoying ease of mind and their enthusiasm for production is rising. New housing with a total floor space of 56 million square metres was completed last year, surpassing the figures of any previous year and amounting to one-tenth of the housing completed in the three decades since the founding of new China. The living standards of the Chinese people are not high. However, the TASS allegation that they are "extremely low" giving rise to "disappointment and bitterness," is patently false.

More than 7 million young people waiting for work were given jobs last year. Even so, TASS came to the conclusion that "the huge army of unemployed" is growing.

A fundamental change was taken place in the party's situation, leadership and political line. Successes on various fronts are tremendous and unexpected.

China's political life, economy and culture were seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the gang of four for more than a decade. Their damage led to imbalance and inadequate financial and material power. This situation cannot be changed overnight. We have had many problems but we have solved, or are solving them. Last year we began to carry out the policy of economic readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement to overcome our problems. People are discussing these problems in newspapers and other publications. This is an expression of socialist democracy in China. It shows that the Chinese people are fully confident of the strength of socialist China and shows their enthusiasm for socialism.

TASS has sinister intentions in commenting on appointments and reappointments of leading cadres in China. The Kremlin cherishes illusions about a political split and upheaval that would stop China reaching her goal of socialist modernization and make the Chinese people permanently weak, poor and backward so that they can be controlled and trampled on by the Soviet Union. Of course, its illusions have been destroyed many times in the past and will continue to be destroyed in the future.

XINHUA ON BREZHNEV ADVICE TO MUHAMMAD ALI ON AFRICAN TRIP

OM082130 Beijing XINHUA in English 2110 GMT 8 Feb 80 OM

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Moscow's Propaganda Against Mixing Politics With Sports"]

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--Believe it or not, the ailing Leonid Brezhnev has actually thrown down the gauntlet to Muhammad Ali, the former heavyweight boxing champion.

On February 3, Brezhnev directed the Soviet ambassador to India to deliver a verbal message to Muhammad Ali who was then about to leave India for Tanzania. He advised Ali not to go to Africa to persuade African nations to boycott the summer Olympic games because of the continuing Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Brezhnev told Ali that he should not "mix politics with sport."

Ali replied that he would go on with his peace mission and that he believed "politics and sports do go together." Thus, the famed boxer took up the challenge and jabbed Brezhnev with a powerful punch.

As the voices become louder against the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow, the Soviet authorities have time and again declared that "politics should not be mixed with sports," in an attempt to confuse the minds of the people of the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the world.

In a statement issued on January 31, the Olympic Committee of the USSR said: "Loyal to the ideals of the Olympic movement, the Olympic Committee of the USSR condemns the attempts to use sport as a means of political pressure." It continued by saying that certain people wanted to "undermine" the Olympic movement and that the "hostile campaign" should be given a "resolute rebuff." The Soviet authorities tried to give people the impression that the Olympic movement had nothing to do with politics and that those opposed to the holding of the Olympic games in Moscow want to undermine the Olympic movement. However, they failed to mention what the ideals of the Olympics really are. They have no courage to state the fact that people decided to boycott the Moscow Olympic games as a protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. This is how they separate politics from sports!

In their history of 84 years, the Olympic games were never a sports gathering with emphasis on competition alone. The Olympic Charter clearly stipulates the education of young people through sport as its aim, "thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world" and "to spread the Olympic principles throughout the world thereby creating international goodwill." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan flouts the aim of the Olympics and threatens world peace sought by the Olympic movement. It is, therefore, quite natural for Muhammad Ali as a champion of peace to voice his indignation. He declared, "If you believe in freedom you are naturally offended when a country like Russia invades a free country."

Just imagine how the sportsmen hailing from various countries and loyal to the ideals of the Olympics would feel if an aggressor like the Soviet Union whose hands are stained with the blood of the Afghan people is allowed to host the Olympic games whose aim is peace and friendship, if the leader of this aggressor nation is allowed to declare the Olympic games open?

It is distasteful even to think that the Soviet social-imperialists who are overrunning the territories of other countries and pursuing expansionism everywhere should host the Olympic games dedicated to the "creation of a better and more tranquil world." Who would believe that these social-imperialists have been spending huge sums on preparations for the Olympic games just 10 days to make the games a "sports festival?" The "Book of the Party Activist" published in the Soviet Union this year says: "The decision to hold the Olympic games in Moscow has become convincing evidence of the correctness of the foreign policy course of our country." The Soviet leadership has all along been striving to channel the summer Olympic games into a course which would serve Soviet hegemonism well. The Berlin Olympic games of 1936 was later dismissed as "Nazi Olympics." Now, the Soviet leadership has clearly put its own political stamp on the games even before they actually begin in Moscow.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET THREAT TO SOUTH ASIA

OW101911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Threat to Peace and Security in South Asia"]

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has sharpened the vigilance of the people in South Asian countries. One question people are thinking over is what grave consequences the Soviet action will bring to the security and stability of the sub-continent.

Soviet troops have reached the northwest entrance to the sub-continent and Soviet tanks were reportedly eight miles away from Pakistan. This constitutes a major threat not only to Pakistan, but also to South Asia. This should be dealt with seriously.

The Soviet Union has a long-term strategic objective in South Asia--a southward thrust into the Indian Ocean to take hold of warm harbours there. South Asia is an important part of its global strategy for hegemony. Logically, it will direct its spearhead at Pakistan following its occupation of Afghanistan.

Under such situation, the people of South Asian countries cannot but think: What is the common threat to South Asian countries? What is the most pressing issue facing them all? The Indian press said that Kampuchea fell a victim to foreign occupation yesterday and Afghanistan today. Who will be the next, Pakistan or India? They asked.

More and more people in the South Asian nations have come to realize that tolerance and restraint can only stimulate the Soviet arrogance for aggression and expansion. Only when all countries which stand against Soviet aggression and expansion get united and take measures, can the Soviet Union be stopped from taking reckless action and security and peace in South Asia be guaranteed. What the Soviet Union fears most is the unity of the southern Asian countries.

Recently, the Soviet Union openly intimidated Pakistan and sowed discord between India and Pakistan by making use of the Pakistani endeavour for strengthening its defense. However, a number of far-sighted figures in Southern Asia and Western nations maintained that the reinforcement of Pakistan's defense capabilities and its determination against the Soviet pressure is of vital importance not only to peace and security in South Asia but also to peace in the world as a whole.

Facing threats from the aggressors coveting the sub-continent, there has appeared the gratifying tendency among the Southern Asian countries of making contracts, improving relations, coordinating positions and discussing countermeasures. For instance, Indian and Pakistani leaders expressed their desire to settle through peaceful negotiations pending problems between the two countries on the basis of the 1972 SIMLA agreement, ease contradictions and propel the process of normalizing their relations.

Although there still exist this or that sort of contradictions, the spirit of taking the overall situation into account and seeking a common ground while reserving differences is undoubtedly in keeping with the interests of peace and security in the South Asian sub-continent.

XINHUA ON SOVIET MOTIVES IN COMPENSATING JAPANESE FISHERMEN

OW110036 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1523 GMT 7 Feb 80 0W

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Wu Xuewen: "There Is Much Significance to Moscow's Seemingly Insignificant Move"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 7 Feb--While the Japanese Government is preparing to take further measures related to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the case of Soviet spies in Japan's Self-Defense Agency, the Japanese Marine Products Bureau on 5 February received an unexpected notice from the Soviet authorities on the Soviet intention to give Japanese fishermen 48,000 yen in compensation for damages caused by the Soviets 4 years ago. At first glance this Soviet move appears insignificant.

Tokyo's commentators have pointed out: Don't belittle this seemingly insignificant move-- Moscow intends to trade a sesame seed for a watermelon.

Japan is gradually alining itself with the United States and Europe and taking concerted actions with them to boycott the Soviet Union. The international situation is becoming more and more unfavorable for the Brezhnev clique. Under the circumstances the Soviet Union is trying to rope in Japan so as to alleviate Soviet feelings of isolation. This is the motive behind the Soviet initiative to offer compensation to the Japanese fishermen.

The Japanese press was discussing the boycott against the Moscow Olympics, opining that if Japan decides to go along with the boycott, Moscow will retaliate on fishery matters. The Soviet Union made such a seemingly insignificant move 3 months before the scheduled fishery negotiations with Japan, obviously in order to create the impression that since the USSR is willing to show some "kindness" by offering compensation to Japanese fishermen, it will certainly be more lenient at the fishery negotiations. As a result, Japan may entertain some illusion about the Soviet Union and slow down or level off its concerted efforts with the United States and Europe to impose sanctions against the Soviet Union.

To divide the West, Soviet diplomats have time and again told the Japanese press that the Soviet Union's enemy is the United States, that the Soviet Union doesn't want to look upon Japan as an enemy and that the Soviet Union wants to have "good will" with Japan. It seems that the "kindness" shown by Moscow in compensating Japanese fishermen is precisely a move toward securing "good will" from Japan.

JAPAN LODGES PROTEST WITH SOVIETS ON SPY CASE

OW081919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 8 Feb 80 0W

[Text] Tokyo, February 8 (XINHUA)--On behalf of the government, Japanese Deputy Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yasue Katori today summoned Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polanskiy to read him a statement protesting against the Soviet Union concerning the spy incident of the Japanese Defence Agency.

According to the KYODO news service, the statement said: Retired Major General Yukihisa Miyanaga was charged with violating the Self-Defense Forces Act under the instigation of Soviet Military Attache Yuriy Kozlov. Such activities constituted evident abuse of diplomatic privileges and grave violation of Japanese law. The government could not tolerate such unfriendly acts to the Japanese people.

Katori also demanded the Soviet Union to return the four Soviet-occupied northern islands of Japan and withdraw its military forces.

He reiterated the government's stand of supporting the U.N. resolution on the Afghan problem, and strongly demanded immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

JAPAN BANS TECHNOLOGICAL GOODS EXPORTS TO USSR

OW091714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--Japan has decided to stop exporting highly technological industrial goods to the Soviet Union as sanctions against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, according to reports reaching here.

Officials of the Japanese Government said today that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has frozen export applications for goods including high-quality cameras for high-speed photography. The MITI's action followed a government decision to stop giving new trade credits to the Soviet Union. The officials said that the measure would mean a freeze of about dlrs 1.4 billion government credits originally earmarked for Soviet-Japanese trade and Soviet development projects.

The decision was made after a meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and senior officials of foreign, trade and finance ministries, they said. Besides, the MITI will also tighten screening of exports to the Soviet Union.

JAPAN TO CONTINUE RECOGNITION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW071656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, February 7 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita reaffirmed this morning that the Ohira government has no intention of withdrawing its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, according to a KYODO report. Okita made clear his government's stand on this issue when he was questioned by a Dietman at the lower house.

The Japanese foreign minister said that the government does not think that the Heng Samrin regime is exercising effective control over the whole of Kampuchea. The view that Democratic Kampuchea no longer exists as an entity of political power is unjustifiable. The ASEAN countries take a similar stand as Japan's. Japan has no intention of changing its stand, he said.

PRC EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS TOKYO UNIVERSITY GROUP

OW051622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)--A professors' delegation from the University of Tokyo met with Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang here today. The delegation is led by Mr. Denichi Mizuno, vice-president of the university, and Professor Takeshi Ishida.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing on January 31 on a visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. On February 1 the Japanese visitors were guests of honour at a dinner given by Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN ZHEJIANG--Vice President Akiyama of the Japanese House of Councillors and the delegation he leads concluded their visit to Hangzhou, Zhejiang, and left for Shanghai by special plane on the afternoon of 13 January. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Liu Dan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; (Liu Qingxiang), member of the provincial people's congress; (Zhou Fei), deputy secretary general of the provincial people's congress; and (Wang Lifu), director of the provincial office of foreign affairs. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

SAM-2 ROCKETS INSTALLED BY SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

OW091238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--Thai military sources disclosed on February 5 that intelligence information and aerial photos substantiate that SAM-2 rockets have been installed in Kampuchea by Vietnam and are directed at Thailand, according to a report from Bangkok published in the Malaysian newspaper SIN CHEW JIT POH on February 6.

The SAM-2 rockets, a surface to air missile with an approximate range of 40 to 50 kilometers, were reported to have been supplied by the Soviet Union. Altogether nine alleged launching sites were identified: five launching vehicles were installed around Siem Reap Airport on April 17 last year, two around the Sisophon District last August and two near Battambang Airport. Launching-pads were also reported to have been built in other places in Kampuchea. The report added that every launch vehicle must be manned by six highly-trained technicians. Every rocket-launching base is guarded by 36 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin's soldiers.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN-THAI BORDER SITUATION

OW090044 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Forum on International Affairs commentary: "What Do the Vietnamese Authorities Want To Do?"]

[Summary] Recently the Vietnamese authorities dispatched tens of thousands of troops and launched a vigorous offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Vietnamese artillery shells constantly landed on Thai territory. The intent of the Vietnamese authorities in taking this military action merits close attention.

"Not long ago, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien told foreign reporters that the military question had been solved in Kampuchea and that Vietnamese forces would not launch an offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas. While Phan Hien was spreading a smoke-screen to fool world opinion, the Vietnamese authorities sped up building fortifications along the Kampuchean-Thai border, moved tanks and artillery pieces to the border area and increased the troop strength there to five divisions, about 50,000 men. According to Western news agency reports, since mid-January, all the Vietnamese combat troops in Phnom Penh have moved to Battambang and the western border region.

"An official of the Heng Samrin puppet regime, who escaped to Thailand in late January, disclosed that he had just attended a meeting, with Vietnamese advisers present, which mainly discussed the question of attacking the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea in the Kampuchean-Thai border region and of possibly attacking the Kampuchean refugee camps in Thailand. He saw with his own eyes that 30 to 40 military vehicles were engaged daily in transporting Vietnamese troops and military supplies to the Kampuchean-Thai border region. It is reported that Vietnamese aggressor troops have come to locations only some 500 meters from the Thai border."

By launching the offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to extricate themselves from difficulties at home and abroad caused by their occupation of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors' plan to fight a war of quick decision has gone bankrupt. More than 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops are stuck in the quagmire. Internationally, the Vietnamese authorities are isolated as never before.

Internally, the Vietnamese authorities' war preparations and invasion of Kampuchea have drained the national economy and the people are living in dire poverty. "Besieged on all sides, the Vietnamese authorities on the one hand sent their puppet Heng Samrin to Moscow recently to beg for assistance and on the other hand launched an offensive with their superior forces, even using poisonous gas and chemicals, in a vain attempt to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea's resistance at one stroke and extricate themselves from their difficult position so that they can take the next step toward dominating Southeast Asia."

In the face of the Vietnamese authorities' military activities along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Thailand has strengthened its border defenses. Other ASEAN countries also have indicated that they will give military assistance to Thailand if it is attacked.

"Since the beginning of the 1980's, the world situation has become even more turbulent. The Soviet hegemonists have occupied Afghanistan by force and are savagely slaughtering the Afghan people. At the same time, with the support of the Soviet hegemonists, the Vietnamese regional hegemonists have intensified their offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border. The big and small hegemonists, obsessed with their wild ambitions and echoing each other at a distance, are seriously threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world. All countries and peoples in the world who love peace and uphold justice must unite and take practical and effective measures to curb their aggression and expansion."

THAI GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES CABINET RESHUFFLE

OW111928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, February 11 (XINHUA)--The Thai Government tonight announced a major cabinet reshuffle, the second one since Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan took office on November 18, 1977.

Kriangsak Chamanan remains prime minister and minister of agriculture and cooperatives. But the third portfolio he held over the Ministry of Finance was handed over to Sommai Huntrakun who was once finance minister before.

General Soem Na Nakhon and Air Chief Marshal Thawee Chunlasap remain deputy prime ministers.

Interior Minister Gen. Lek Naeomali was promoted to the post of deputy prime minister and the interior seat was given to his deputy Prathuang Kiratibut.

Somphop Hotrakit lost his deputy prime minister post.

Sithi Sawetsila, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office and secretary-general of the National Security Council, replaced Uppadit Pachariyangkun as the foreign minister. The post of defence minister was still held by General Prem Tinsulanon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NPC DELEGATION VISIT TO THAILAND

Meeting With Overseas Chinese

OW120102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1633 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Feb--Overseas Chinese residing in Thailand and Thai nationals of Chinese ancestry should abide by the law and policies of Thailand and get along peacefully with the Thai people in order to make greater contribution to promoting the friendship between the people of China and Thailand, said Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao of the NPC Standing Committee in Bangkok on the afternoon of 10 February.

Vice Chairman Deng made this statement in a meeting with representatives of the Overseas Chinese and Thai citizens of Chinese origin at Erawann Hotel where she was staying. President Huang Zuoming [7806 0155 2494], Vice Presidents Zheng Mingru [6774 2494 1172] and Qiu Xijian [6726 4798 6015] of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Thailand attended the meeting together with responsible persons of social organizations concerned and representatives of the Overseas Chinese, totaling about 100.

At the beginning of the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng extended greetings to those present and asked them to convey her warm regards to all the Overseas Chinese in Thailand and Thai citizens of Chinese origin.

After reviewing the broad prospects for Sino-Thai cooperation and the excellent situation at home, she stressed: "Since the founding of new China, our country has paid keen attention to Overseas Chinese. Proceeding from the vital and long-range interests of Overseas Chinese, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai formulated our government's policy toward them. The Chinese Government on the one hand wants to protect the legitimate interests of Overseas Chinese and on the other favors and encourages Overseas Chinese to voluntarily apply for the citizenship of the country in which they reside. Those who have obtained citizenship of the country they reside in become its citizens and automatically lose their Chinese citizenship. They should give their allegiance to the country of residence and fulfill their civic duty to work for its growth and prosperity. Those who want to retain their Chinese citizenship should abide by the law and policies of the country of residence, respect local customs and practices, live in friendship with local residents and make their share of contributions to the production and construction of that country. We are now reaffirming the policy, which Premier Zhou Enlai time and again explained in his lifetime."

She said: "Many of you who are present have already joined the Thai nationality and become Thai citizens. Therefore, it is hoped that you can really integrate into Thai society. Naturally, you have relatives in China and are relatives of the Chinese people. You are welcome to visit friends and relatives in China and tour the country."

She hoped that those present would continue to work to strengthen unity among Overseas Chinese, Thai citizens of Chinese origin and various Overseas Chinese social organizations and make greater contributions to promoting friendship between the people of China and Thailand.

Vice Chairman Deng's speech received enthusiastic applause from the representatives. After the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng had pictures taken with the representatives and held friendly conversation with them. Later the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Thailand hosted a cocktail party to welcome Vice Chairman Deng and the NPC delegation headed by her.

Vice Chairman Deng and her entourage returned to Bangkok from Chiang Mai. Representatives of the Overseas Chinese and Thai citizens of Chinese origin in Chiang Mai gave a banquet on the evening of 9 February to welcome Vice Chairman Deng and the members of the delegation.

Return to Beijing

0W111532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 11 Feb 80 0W

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--The National People's Congress delegation headed by Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, flew back to Beijing from Bangkok this afternoon, following a successful friendly visit to Thailand.

A warm welcome home was accorded the delegation at the airport by Ulanhu and Peng Zhen, vice-chairmen of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; and M.R. Sakon Wannaphrik, Thai ambassador to China, and his wife.

Vice-chairman Deng Yingchao told Ambassador Sakon Wannaphrik that the delegation received a warm reception and every consideration during their visit to Thailand. She asked the ambassador to convey a message of appreciation from her to the speaker of the Thai National Assembly Harin Hongsakun and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan.

PRC ENVOY TO PHILIPPINES HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

On Hua's Coming Visit, ASEAN

0W111047 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Manila, Feb. 11 (AFP)--Chinese Ambassador Chen Xinren said today negotiations are under way for a state visit to the Philippines by Prime Minister Hua Guofeng on invitation of President Ferdinand Marcos. The Chinese ambassador to the Philippines issued the statement in a two-hour press conference at the Manila Overseas Press Club (MOPC) in which he attacked the "naked aggressive action" of the Soviet Union in invading and occupying Afghanistan.

Mr. Chen, speaking through an interpreter, said that Filipino First Lady Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos last July handed President Marcos' invitation to Premier Hua, who received it "with great happiness". The actual date of the visit has not yet been decided.

The envoy reiterated his country's pledge to "do its utmost to render assistance and support" to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members--Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines--in case of a Vietnamese threat.

On mainland China's call for reunification with Taiwan, the envoy said the Taiwanese can retain their own economic and social system and "can even retain their own army" provided they change Taiwan's title, "so-called Republic of China".

On Second, Third World Unity

0W120025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Manila, Feb 11 KYODO--China Monday urged the Third World to unite with the industrialized and socialized countries in Europe and Asia and oppose the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a press conference here, Chinese Ambassador to Manila Chen Xinren said it is only through an alliance of the Third World and the Second World nations that "Soviet hegemonism," which is a threat to world peace, could be prevented. The Second World, Chen explained, generally refers to the industrialized and socially developed countries in Europe and Asia.

He told reporters that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is a grave escalation of its aggression and expansion. "It indicates that the Soviet global expansion has developed into a new stage. Before, the Soviet strategic center of gaining global hegemony is in Europe. But now, Asia has also become an important area for Soviet expansion and aggression," he said. Since the military confrontation is in a stalemate in Europe, the Soviet Union has made a detour and diverted its aggressive spearhead at the world's oil-producing areas in Africa and Asia and the sea lanes of Europe, America and Japan."

AFGHAN RESISTANCE LEADER SAYS PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED

OW071546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 6 (XINHUA)--A provisional government will be formed in Afghanistan next month to step up the struggle for the liberation of Afghan territory from foreign occupation, announced Professor B. Rabbani, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, today.

Rabbani made the announcement at a news conference in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar. He said the new government would be based "somewhere in Afghanistan". He also said that a unified charter for the joint military command of Muslim guerrillas fighting in Afghanistan was being prepared. He said that the Afghan people would never accept slavery and were determined to fight to the end, despite the fact that the Soviet Union was trying to turn Afghanistan into a prison and put "imperialistic shackles" on the Afghan people.

Rabbani told pressmen that Muslim guerrillas, joined by quite large number of Afghan Army deserters, have killed more than 2,000 Soviet troops and captured many sophisticated weapons since the Soviet invasion. He said many places including Badakhshan, Bamiyan and Uruzgan provinces had changed hands frequently and the Soviet troops were in control of only the military bases in Kunhar and Paktia provinces. He said that with over 80,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan the issue was not confined only to that country. It is now an international issue, jeopardizing the peace and security of the world in general and of the region in particular.

A number of captured documents and identity cards of Soviet men and officers were displayed during the press conference.

PAKISTAN REFUTES CHARGES ON AFGHAN MOVES

OW081549 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, February 7 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has officially dismissed as "totally false and malicious and with ulterior motives" all the allegations about a move to set up an Afghan government-in-exile, the training of Afghan and Iranian personnel in Pakistan, the obstruction of the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland and the arrival of American combat troops in Pakistan.

Refuting a Radio Moscow report Wednesday that the Pakistani authorities were obstructing the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland, a Pakistan official spokesman said that the Afghan refugees fleeing to Pakistan had exceeded half a million. This is serious economic drain on Pakistan. The country, therefore hopes that conditions will be created in Afghanistan that will enable them to return to their homes in Afghanistan.

The Press Information Department in a handout yesterday said that Pakistan is following and will continue to follow a policy of non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office in a handout yesterday described the reports that several groups of saboteurs are being trained in Pakistan to be infiltrated into Iran for terrorist actions as obviously instigated by circles wishing to damage Pakistan-Iran relations. The spokesman pointed out that Pakistan has extremely close and fraternal relations with Iran and has given unreserved support to the brotherly people of Iran in their struggle. Pakistan would steadfastly follow this policy, he said.

I. 12 Feb 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

WUHAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE

OW101640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 10 (XINHUA)--The Wuhan University delegation from China left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to France.

The delegation, led by President Zhuang Guo of Wuhan University, arrived here on January 21 at the invitation of the French Foreign Ministry. The visit was arranged under the 1980-1981 cultural exchange plan between China and France signed during Premier Hua Guofeng's visit here last October.

The delegation discussed with French departments concerned **bilateral** cooperation in education and scientific research and exchanged experience with colleges, universities and scientific institutes in Paris, Grenoble, Marseille, Toulouse, Lyon and Strasbourg.

LISBON PARTY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PORTUGAL-PRC RELATIONS

OW091850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lisbon, February 9 (XINHUA)--A soiree was held here yesterday by the Portugal-China Democratic Friendship Association to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Among the 500 guests present were Alexandre Almeida Fernandes, representative of the Portuguese prime minister; and Garcia Leandro, former governor to Macao. Chinese Ambassador Yang Qiliang and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here were also present.

First Secretary of the association Carlos Ricardo presided over the soiree, at which the amateur song and dance ensemble from Portugal's national airline gave varied and interesting performances, and artists from the Asian Culture Center set up by Portuguese of Chinese origin performed the traditional Chinese "lion dance".

A banquet was given here on February 5 by the Portuguese-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry to mark the occasion.

BRIEFS

DRAMATISTS VISIT BRITAIN--London, 3 Feb--Well-known Chinese dramatist Cao Yu today left here for home with a stopover in Paris after a 3-week visit to Britain. During their stay in Britain, four Chinese dramatists including Cao Yu and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association Zhao Xun were extended a warm welcome and hospitality by the British Council and the Great Britain-China Center as well as by British dramatic circles. They watched many classic and modern dramas including those of Shakespeare, George Bernard Shaw and Ibsen. The performances and skill of the British artists left a deep impression on them. On 29 January, Cao Yu made a report on the recent developments on Chinese theatre at the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University. He introduced the excellent situation in the field of Chinese drama over the past 3 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Feb 80 OW]

TANJUG: TITO SHOWS SIGNS OF HEART WEAKNESS

OW112108 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 11 (XINHUA)--TANJUG broadcast a medical bulletin on President Josip Tito's health conditions at 19:23 p.m. today. The bulletin says: In the treatment of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, difficulties in connection with the functioning of the kidneys are still present. It says, treatment has been made more difficult because of certain signs of heart weakness. The necessary medical measures are being undertaken, it adds.

MINIC: YUGOSLAVIA 'STABLE, COHESIVE'

OW120842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 11 (XINHUA)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Yugoslav Federal Council for the International Relations, emphatically pointed out here today that Yugoslavia is now more stable, staunch and cohesive than ever before, and his country is well prepared to defend its independence and sovereignty. Minic made the statement in an interview with TANJUG editors.

Yugoslavia has repeatedly pointed out, he added, it is determined to rely on itself for its security rather than on any others. In particular, it will not allow any one to carry out bloc rivalry over its head. Nor will it be willing to be involved in the contention between blocs or big powers. He said that at the time when President Tito's health condition was critical, the entire citizens, working people and people of all nationalities of Yugoslavia demonstrated an unprecedented unity. Both the social political system and the economic system has well played its role, which is most essential, he added.

Commenting on the international situation, Minic said that the present international situation is extremely complicated and acute. The root cause lies in the rivalry and contention for spheres of influence between big powers or blocs. All foreign troops must withdraw from Afghanistan and any country must stop intervening in that country's internal affairs in any form, he declared.

Minic said that the international community must strive for an international agreement which would prevent military intervention, the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of others. Referring to the non-alignment movement, he pointed out that blocs and big powers have imposed more pressures on the non-aligned countries. He appealed to all non-aligned nations to strengthen their unity and resist the pressures from big power blocs.

HUNGARY, DPRK SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

OW061544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 6 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Budapest, February 6 (XINHUA)--Hungary and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed a barter and payments agreement for 1980 here today. Under the agreement, the DPRK will supply Hungary for the first time with non-ferrous metals, machine tools, daily necessities and mineral products. In return, Hungary will export to the DPRK machines, (other apparatus), aluminium and medicine. The agreement was signed by Hungarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Herkner Otto and Korean Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul on behalf of their respective governments.

I. 12 Feb 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I 1

IRAN CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

Chinese Delegation at Tehran Rally

OW111936 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, February 11 (XINHUA)--A military review was held here today to mark the first anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran. President Abdol Hassan Bani-Sadr reviewed the parade while more than two million people gathered at the Freedom Square to watch the march. On February 12 last year (Persian date of the 22nd day of the 11th month), Mehdi Bazargan moved into the Prime Ministry and took over state power following the former Imperial Guard's announcement to end resistance and the occupation of the Niyavaran Palace by Khomeyni's supporters. This marked the end of the ex-Pahlavi Dynasty and the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution. The anniversary is being celebrated today this year because of a slight difference between the Persian and Christian calendars.

Members of the Revolutionary Council, ministers, the chief of the General Staff, commanders of the three armed services and a number of religious figures attended the ceremony. Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and foreign Muslim delegations including the Chinese delegation led by Vice-President of the Islamic Association of China Mohammad 'Ali Zhang Jie were present.

Ji Pengfei Attends Beijing Reception

OW111624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--The first anniversary of the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was celebrated here today at a reception given by Mahmud Taghavy, Iranian charge d'affaires ad interim. Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and leading members of departments under the State Council and the Islamic Association of China. They extended warm greetings to the Iranian Government and people.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei told Mr. Mahmud Taghavy that the Chinese Government and people wished the Iranian Government and people new successes in opposing foreign aggression and threat, safeguarding their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as in defending world peace, developing their national economy and improving the life of the Iranian people. The Chinese Government and people, he added, desired to enhance mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation. He said he believed that the friendship and friendly cooperation between the two countries and two peoples would be consolidated and developed through mutual efforts on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei also wished their excellencies Ayatollah Khomeyni and President Abdol Hassan Bani-Sadr good health.

Mr. Mahmud Taghavy thanked China for her support to the Iranian revolution and hoped that the relations between Iran and China would be developed. Members of the diplomatic corps also attended the reception.

ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION IN OMAN

Signs Bilateral Agreement

OW100230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Muscat, February 9 (XINHUA)--A trade agreement between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Sultanate of Oman was initialed by visiting Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie and the Omani Minister of Commerce and Industry Muhammad az-Zubayr here this morning. Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie, head of a Chinese Government trade delegation is visiting the country with his party. Earlier, they had friendly talks with Muhammad az-Zubayr and other Omani senior officials on developing economic and trade relations between the two countries.

In the evening, the Omani minister gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation. At the dinner were the Omani Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries 'Abd al-Hafiz Salim Rajab and other Omani officials. Chinese Ambassador to Oman Yuan Lulin was also present on the occasion. The Chinese delegation arrived here early this morning.

Opens Exhibition

OW101917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--A Chinese economic and trade exhibition opened in Muscat today, according to a report from Muscat. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Chen Jie, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade expressed the wish that the friendly cooperation in economy and trade between Oman and China would grow steadily. Under-Secretary of the Omani Foreign Ministry Yusuf al-'Alawi, Under-Secretary of the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry Hassan 'Abdallah al-Murazza and other Omani officials attended the ceremony. Diplomatic envoys in Muscat including Chinese Ambassador Yuan Lulin were also present.

Meeting With Omani Sultan

OW112128 Beijing XINHUA in English 2102 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA)--Omani Sultan Al Bu Sa'id received the Chinese trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie in Muscat yesterday, according to a report from that city. They exchanged views on international problems of common interest and expressed satisfaction with the initial trade agreement signed between Oman and China and the hope that political, economic and trade relations between the two countries will increase.

MAURITANIAN LEADER MEETS CHINESE ENGINEERS

OW091735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, February 9 (XINHUA)--Khouma Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state and government of Mauritania, inspected the construction site of the friendship port this morning and received the Chinese engineers and technicians working there. Accompanied by Minister of Equipment and Transport Anne Amadou Babaly, the chairman heard a report on the work done and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the project. He praised the sincere and friendly cooperation between the engineers and technicians of the two countries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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XINHUA CITES BRAZILIAN PAPER ON DIFFICULTIES FACING CUBA

0W081929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 8 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--The Brazilian paper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO points out in a recent editorial that the cabinet reshuffle in Cuba not long ago reflects the serious economic difficulties Cuba is facing, according to a report from Sao Paulo. Acting as the Soviet Union's proxy, the paper says, Cuba is paying dearly.

U.S. experts hold, the paper says, that the reshuffle of the government of Fidel Castro reflects the serious economic difficulties facing Cuba, but does not indicate any basic change in the political line of the country. Castro gets large sums of financial subsidies from his protector every day at the expense of the country's independence, the paper adds. If a country with a population of eight million and depending so much on others for a living is in a constant economic crisis, the paper says, the only conclusion is that the country is severely suffering from mal-management.

The paper points out that the Soviet Union is increasing its military presence in Cuba. Acting as a proxy of the Soviet Union and to protect his regime, the paper continues to say, Castro has to pay dearly in international services. If he gets no Soviet support, the paper points out, he will plunge into disaster and will not be able to linger on.

The paper notes that Castro, under the cover of non-alignment, has attempted to lead the non-aligned movement onto the road of alliance with the Soviet bloc. However, as Castro had to carry out aggression on the African land as a proxy, many non-aligned countries including Arab and African countries have withdrawn their support for Castro.

The paper says that Cuba has become a bridgehead for the Soviet military forces: barracks for soviet combat forces composed of 18,000 soldiers, airports for Mig-23's piloted by Soviets, ports with Cienfuegos as the centre for warships and submarines equipped with nuclear missiles and monitoring and observation posts for surveillance over the countries in the three Americas. All this has caused worry and concern among Cuba's neighbours, the paper says.

REMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

0W090216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 9 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--China's entering into diplomatic relations with Ecuador and then with Colombia in the first days of the eighties marks the beginning of an advanced stage of its relationship with Latin America, says the PEOPLES'S DAILY here today.

In an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia, the paper says that "this will give fresh impetus and bright prospects to the friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Latin American peoples." The editorial continues, "The government and people of Colombia have made sustained efforts to defend national independence and state sovereignty, safeguard national resources and develop the national economy. Since assuming office in August 1978, President Julio Cesar Turbay has taken new measures to boost economic development, bringing about new progress in the country's industrial and agricultural production and foreign trade. Colombia pursues an independent external policy, upholds the principles of self-determination for the peoples and non-interference, and stands for united efforts among developing countries to establish a new international economic order. It has consistently supported the integration of Latin America and, in particular, has made positive contributions towards the integration of the Andean region."

The Chinese Government and people greatly rejoice at the successes won by the Colombian Government and people, the editorial says.

In conclusion, it points out that in recent years, the people of Latin America have made progress in opposing external interference, developing their national economy and fighting for democratic rights. The Chinese Government and people have all along sympathized with and supported the Latin American countries and people in their struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing their national economy. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and more Latin American countries and the development of friendly cooperation between them will certainly serve the great cause of world peace."

Colombian Reactions

OW091346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Bogota, February 8 (XINHUA)--The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia was hailed here by government and public figures as reflecting of the common aspirations of the two peoples. Announcing the joint communique to this effect at a press conference today, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries will develop further.

Ex-President Carlos Lleras told XINHUA by telephone today that he was happy over the establishment of Sino-Colombian diplomatic relations, describing it as "a big event for the two peoples." Ex-President, and now member, of the House of Representatives Luis Villar also told XINHUA that this historic event in the relations between the two countries will help promote the development of bilateral relations.

Jose Maria Gomez, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Colombia-China Friendship Association, personally visited the XINHUA office here to extend his greetings. "Both Colombia and China belong to the Third World, and face the same tasks and problems in developing their economy, building up their countries and safeguarding their sovereignty," he said.

JI PENGFEI MEETS DOMINICAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

OW081606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this afternoon met an assembly delegation of the Dominican Republic led by Dr. Diaz Estrella, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Victor Gomez, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission. The 18-member delegation includes four senators and eight deputies. All of them are visiting China for the first time.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei said: "Your visit will help cement relations between China and Dominica and friendship between the people of the two countries." He looked forward to more reciprocal visits in the future. The Dominican guests said they had come to know more about China. They had a friendly conversation. Ji Pengfei gave the guests an account of China's politics, economy and foreign affairs. Present were leading members of departments concerned Xie Li and Zhang Zhixiang.

The Dominican delegation arrived in Beijing on February 6 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

DENG XIAOPING WRITES ON FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

BK100224 Bangkok POST in English 10 Feb 80 p 5 BK

["Insight" Column, by Deng Xiaoping: "Why China Has Opened Its Doors"]

[Text] We are standing at another turning-point in Chinese history. Starting last year, we have launched a vast programme of modernization, which we call in fact four modernisations. The modernisation of China's industry, agriculture, science and technology and national defence. This programme has aroused world-wide interest, and I should like to stress how it indeed relates to the interests of all the world's peoples.

For us in China this is in a real sense a new revolution; and it is a socialist revolution. The purpose of revolution, after all, is to liberate the productive forces in a country and develop them.

If a revolution is divorced from the development and modernisation of production--on which after all the prosperity of any people depends--then the aim and goals of this revolution are mere empty words. We were opposed to the old society in China because it oppressed people and held them back from developing the forces of production. The people of China chose socialism because they believed socialism would show its ability to provide better conditions for developing China's productive energies. They felt that socialism could bring China out of weakness and poverty, so that the mass of its people would become better off and lead a happy life.

Now we are very clear in this view. But it was not always shared by everyone. For fully ten years the gang of four tried to edge China off its true course. They even had a slogan: "We would prefer a poor society under socialism to a rich society under capitalism." That is absurd! Such slogans have by now been exposed and rejected by the people.

We do not want capitalism. We do want a socialist society with a prosperous economy. We believe that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist. Its superiority, however, should be demonstrated by its ability to develop social productive forces better than capitalism can.

Thus, the gang of four and Lin Biao put false choices before the Chinese people. Before they were finished, they did incalculable harm to the social fabric and the economic system of China. The huge programme of modernisation which Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai had initiated was delayed for fully ten years by that kind of ultra-left politics.

Of course we had our short periods of setbacks even before this. But one recalls that as of the early 1960's the gap between China's economic level and that of development in the rest of the world was not that great. Beginning in the late sixties, however, the gap began to widen. Over the next 11 or 12 years it became even wider. This was precisely at the time when other parts of the world had entered an accelerated phase of economic development, an era when change came to be counted in terms of days rather than years.

Besides this economic gap, we had another critical political factor to contend with. For some years after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, China was cut off from the rest of the world. We were not responsible for this isolation. It was imposed on us from the outside by anti-Chinese feeling and, in particular, by forces opposed to Chinese socialism. Nonetheless, China was forcibly isolated from the rest of the world. Through the early fifties, we still received some support from the Soviet Union. But by the end of the decade, even that aid was terminated.

Later, towards the end of the sixties, conditions in the world changed. Possibilities appeared for opening up contacts between China and the rest of the world. But then, for our own reasons, we isolated ourselves!

Today, however, we have learned to use this favourable international climate to accelerate our advance towards the four modernisations. But whether or not we can attain the goals we have set for ourselves is a big question in the minds of many. There are even sceptics among the Chinese people themselves, despite the confidence of the great majority. Foreign observes, in particular, question the grounds on which we base our confidence. Therefore, let me state them. Basically, there are four reasons for thinking we can achieve our goals.

First: China's huge area is rich in natural resources. Whether we speak of energy resources, minerals, ferrous or nonferrous metals or rare earths, there are few natural resources which are not found in China. Here we yield to no country. Once these resources are tapped, they will represent immense material power.

Second: In the past, over the last 30 years, we did some stupid things. But regardless of our mistakes, we were nevertheless able to lay the groundwork for China's agricultural, industrial and technical development. In all these areas, we have a jumping-off point for advancing to the four modernisations. The proliferation of machine tools is a good example. In the early fifties, Japan had 800,000 lathes. We very much envied Japan for those basic machine tools. Now China has 2,000,000 lathes of our own. If Japan could develop so swiftly over the past 20 years from this base of 800,000 why cannot China develop similarly, from our base of two million.

Over the past 30 years we invested a cumulative sum in excess of 600 billion yuan for capital construction. We built up an independent and fairly broadly based economy. Today we produce over 100 million tons of petroleum a year and 600 million tons of coal. In steel, our annual production exceeds 30 million tons--although here we have not done so well as we had hoped. In any case we are justified in saying that a material base exists for our four modernisations.

Third: The Chinese are not a stupid people. Our great problem is how to bring their inventive genius into full play. That is why we are calling for the emancipation of people's minds, for more than a decade. Lin Biao and the gang of four put the Chinese people in mental strait jackets, stifling their native wisdom and creative talent. Now we are restating the policy first set forth by Chairman Mao: "Let a hundred flowers bloom! Let a hundred schools of thought contend!" In this way we hope to provide the best possible conditions for bringing out the wisdom and skill of our people. For the same reason we call for strengthening democracy in our country.

In ancient times we Chinese made extraordinary contributions to human progress. In modern times we have made all too few contributions. Visitors to China now can visit all sorts of fascinating archaeological discoveries and admire great examples of ancient art. They see too few modern things. This is quite incompatible with China's position in the world. For we must not only use our talents for China's modernisation. We must also contribute to the betterment of mankind, on the widest possible scale.

Fourth: China has now adopted a policy of opening our doors to the world, in a spirit of international cooperation. This is a fourth ground for confidence in our modernisation policy. Of course we must rely primarily on our own resources and our own efforts. But modernisation would be impeded if we rejected international cooperation.

[paragraph continues]

In no country has the process of modernisation occurred in isolation. It has always depended on mutual stimuli, on cross-fertilisation among different peoples. To accelerate China's modernisation we must not only make use of other countries' experience. We must also avail ourselves of foreign funding. In past years international conditions worked against us. Later, when the international climate was favourable, we did not take advantage of it. It is now time to use our opportunities.

Thus, we have ample grounds for confidence in the four modernisations programme. Our principles, our goals, our policies are clear. Although at first, after the gang of four was smashed in 1976, we had to devote considerable energy to dealing with the problems they left, since 1978 we have at last been able to focus intently on the task of modernisation.

This is not to say we are without problems. We have difficulties to meet and many complex questions to solve. There is the basic matter of administration. Many of our government agencies are overstaffed, with often far more people than are needed. Restructuring these organs is not an easy job. It is a truism that the more modernised the economy, the less people one needs. Yet we have so many people. Where will they go? What will they do? Such problems are immediately ahead of us.

We need a great deal of talent to master modern science and technology. And we don't have enough. In fact we have a whole generation of youth that was inadequately educated. Some lost a decade of schooling, thanks to the work of the gang of four. Many were influenced by the gang of four, but we must look at their problem analytically. The great majority of them have realised the errors of the past. In fact, the whole April 5 movement, which opposed the gang of four, was launched by young people. But these young people have indeed been delayed in acquiring the technical and specialised skills that they need.

Because of all these factors, we will follow, for quite some time, the policy of letting automation, mechanisation and manual operations exist side by side, and then go over gradually to full mechanisation and automation even when we attain the goals we have now set, our per capita national income and level of consumption may still be much lower than those of the highly developed countries. The Chinese people will certainly not stop at this point, however. They will continue take big strides forward so as to make our country still more prosperous and catch up with and surpass the highly developed countries.

Some of our managerial systems are in part a legacy of Soviet models. This is not to say that we imitated the Soviet road to socialism in every respect. We made a distinction between our road and theirs from the very beginning. In China, for example, we allowed the existence of many political parties; and in our transformation of the national bourgeoisie, we used the method of buying out their property, not confiscation. So this transformation in China was achieved smoothly.

Take the slogan put forward by Chairman Mao that we should create a lively political atmosphere, in which we have "both democracy and centralism, both discipline and freedom, both unified will and personal ease of mind." This is quite different from the situation in the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, I would say that in our economic system particularly as regards the management and organisation of our enterprises--we are influenced a great deal by the Soviet Union.

In point of fact, the managerial skills of the capitalist countries particularly various methods of developing science and technology--are part of mankind's common heritage. There is no reason why these managerial skills cannot be put to good use in a socialist China. But restructuring the national economy to accommodate such skills and techniques will not be easy.

We should like to expand the role of the market economy, as we develop further. This had led some to question whether China is moving in the direction of capitalism. We are not. It is not correct to assume that a market economy can only exist under capitalism. Under the socialist system, a market economy can exist side by side with a planned production economy--and they can be coordinated. If there are similarities between a market economy under socialism and under capitalism, there are also crucial differences.

Under socialism, the market economy operates in the context of a two-sector system. Some means of production are owned by the nation as a whole, others are owned by collectives. Relations between the two sectors can be regulated by the market--but the common basis is still socialist ownership. By its nature a socialist society is designed to enrich the whole population. In a socialist society an exploiting class will never arise.

Of course, if an enterprise in China is established with foreign capital, a new element is injected. Naturally, the owners will be capitalists. But in other sectors of the economy, public ownership will predominate. Let me give you a vivid example of this. At the present time, former Chinese capitalists are still living in China. They still have their money and personal property. These capitalists may organise investment corporations to serve the state, but all the profits will go to the state.

Investments will be made in China also by Overseas Chinese. And these will be structured on capitalist lines. But the great majority of these Overseas Chinese are investing their money out of their desire to help the socialist motherland. In any case, no matter how much foreign capital is invested in China, the amount will still be limited in the context of the country as a whole. In no way will it change our country's socialist system.

While we wish to emancipate people's minds, we must also restore the fine social traditions and socialist morality which existed for quite some time in the past. Indeed, if a visitor had come to China in 1964, he would have seen that the socialist morality of this country was very high. During some very difficult years before that, the Chinese people were still highly disciplined--and they took to heart the interests of the whole country.

After 1964, Lin Biao and the gang of four disrupted this high social morality. They almost destroyed it. In that period their supporters often cited the slogan: "To rebel is justified." This was used as an excuse for mass violence. "To rebel is justified," they said, means that you can beat people up, smash their houses and loot their possessions. Thus what the gang of four preached was literally anarchy.

Even now some of our youth still bear traces of that poisonous influence in their minds. When we now call for developing and encouraging democracy, they interpret this to mean anarchy. This happened in the case of the so-called democracy wall in Beijing. We may have made a mistake in allowing it to last for so long. For despite the good intentions of some of those dissidents, the wall has been used to manipulate public opinion with distorted rumours, and outright falsehoods, even to the point of endangering national security. The wall came to be controlled by people who preferred trouble-making to working at their jobs. Foreigners who regarded the activities at democracy wall as a barometer of the political climate in China were quite deceived. Those people at the democracy wall did not represent the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people.

It is imperative, therefore, that while emphasising socialist democracy we must strengthen the application of socialist law. Nor will we tolerate any deterioration of the high standards we set in social relationships. For the four modernisations to succeed, we must maintain a political atmosphere of unity and tranquility. After these years of social turmoil, the Chinese people are determined out [as published] to let any kind of social disorder interfere with their efforts to achieve rapid material and social progress.

The problems China faces in its modernising course are indeed complex. At first, as we move into the 1980's, it is hard to envisage the outcome of improvements two or three years hence. They will take time. It will take a little longer to see the outlines of our achievements, as they take shape.

The prospects for the future depend in large part on how well we train our successors. I have passed my 75th birthday and am going on to my 76th. People of my age should really be concerned about arranging for what comes after. By that I mean, we must find good and reliable successors, so that once a succession takes place, new turmoil will not break out again. Now our leadership is of one mind. We are convinced that China will continue on its present course. This confidence is based on our feeling that our policies are in the greatest interest of the Chinese people. They will also contribute to humanity as a whole.

As for myself, I have already declared that by 1985 I shall become only an adviser or consultant. We are going to introduce a retirement system for our officials in China. If its application covers me personally, I will be happy to accept it.

As I see the shape of the future, an economically and militarily stronger China will play a vital role in restraining hegemonism and defending world peace. Moreover, the modernisation of China will be an important factor in the whole world's prosperity. At present, the developed countries comprise only 1 billion people out of a world population of 3.6 billion.

Our own population is not far from 1 billion. Thus, we can certainly expect the world economy to undergo a fundamental change when China modernises. We hope the people in the developed countries will come to enjoy a still better life. We hope the people in the developing countries will become better off as soon as possible. China's modernisation will certainly brighten both these prospects.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PROMOTING FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK080721 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 4 HK

[Commentator's article: "Be Firm Promoters of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The main task of our party and the people of the whole nation in the 1980's is to make concentrated and concerted efforts on the four modernizations. Be firm promoters of the four modernizations--this is the call of the party Central Committee for the 1980's. Every Communist Party member, CYL member, revolutionary armyman and every Chinese with high aspirations should act together in promoting the realization of the four modernizations.

Three years have passed since the "gang of four" was smashed and our party put forward the combat slogan of realizing the four modernisations. One year has passed since the party's work focus was shifted to the four modernizations. How time flies. We have now begun to run on the track of the 1980's. If we lack confidence, how can we play our role better and make greater contributions to the party and the people in this great step forward? This deserves the attention of every revolutionary.

In the past 3 years and more, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was held under the leadership of our party, the people of the entire country have marched forward steadily and step by step on the road to modernization. This revolutionary spirit of doing practical work diligently has brought boundless vitality and hope to our country. In the past 3 years, we have waged a deep-going struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," smashed their factions and criticized their ultraleftist line. We have earnestly unfolded the discussion on the criterion of truth, persisted in the ideological line of dialectical materialism and opened many forbidden zones in various fields. In various fronts we have turned chaos to order, reversed the verdicts of many unjust, false and wrong cases and realistically solved a great many problems left over from the past. We have also restructured and rectified the leading groups in various places to smoothly implement the party's line and policies. We have vigorously implemented the spirit of the two documents on agriculture to enliven the rural economy and change the whole agricultural situation. We have readjusted the national economy and achieved heartening results and successful experiences. We have widely opened the avenues and provided employment for millions of youths. We have also readjusted the salaries of some staff members in order to improve their living standards even though our state finances are still in difficulty. During the past 3 years, we have done a great deal of practical work. The wounds incurred in the decade when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck are now being healed; the rights and wrongs, merits and demerits are also being gradually clarified. China is in a new situation in which there is stability and unity. The whole country is marching together toward the four modernizations.

The achievements over the past 3 years have established a firm basis for continuing our victorious advance in the 1980's. Never have the political, economic and international conditions been so favorable as they are today for the Chinese people to realize the four modernizations. We have complete confidence in the great motherland's cause of socialist modernization. Of course, there will still be some difficulties on our road of advancement. It will take a considerably long time to thoroughly solve the many problems created for our country by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Their pernicious influence in ideology and organization has caused grave obstacles in our march forward. Some of our comrades lack a sufficient understanding of this point and impatiently hope that all problems can be solved in one stroke. They become melancholy and pessimistic when they are confronted with difficulties and problems in real life and when they see shortcomings in their work.

These comrades' hopes cannot be described as bad and their worries are not entirely groundless, but their ways of looking at problems are wrong. Their impatience and disheartened attitude are harmful. However, such comrades are few and most of them are young. We should help these comrades change their one-sided mental outlook, look far into the future and turn their love for the country and people into revolutionary enthusiasm for working hard to promote the four modernizations.

For example, some comrades lack confidence because some issues have not been settled ideologically and controversies still exist. Obviously, such a way of looking at the situation on the ideological front is wrong. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, the apathetic attitude among the broad masses of people has been totally dispelled. The gate has been opened for our minds, which have been enlivened. This is the result of shattering mental shackles, doing away with superstition and emancipating the minds. It is also a good thing. However, it is not surprising that people have different opinions and views. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" confused black and white, right and wrong and had a deep and pernicious influence. It takes time to eliminate their pernicious influence and to unify our thinking. We cannot ask for complete ideological unity as soon as we meet new problems in the four modernizations. [paragraph continues]

Instead, we must allow people to have objections and arguments and we must believe that all opinions will be gradually unified in the four modernizations. When discussions on the criterion of truth were unfolded, there was at first no unified ideology but grave obstacles because some people still supported the view of the two "whatevers." However, after a year's discussion, the basic Marxist viewpoint of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth has been accepted by most party members and cadres. This acceptance is the most essential victory for turning chaos to order after the smashing of the "gang of four." When the eight-character policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement" was put forward, some comrades also felt resentment at first. After a year of discussion and practice, more and more comrades have realized the significance and role of the eight-character policy. Facts prove that as long as the party's line and policies are correct, they will be accepted by the masses both inside and outside the party and the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and all the people of the country will be unified in the party's correct line.

Take another example. Some comrades think that it is very difficult to do things these days because bureaucratism is very serious and bad practices die hard. Such an idea is wrong since it is not comprehensive. True, in some of our departments a bureaucratic work style exists in varying degrees. However, our party has always opposed bureaucratism. We have not only opposed it as a work style, but also related it to rectifying and reforming the existing specific systems. More and more people have realized that a cumbersome administrative structure, overstaffed organizations, overlapping departments and mutually exclusive staffs have severely bound our hands and feet and cannot fit the mode of mass production of socialist organizations. The eight-character policy put forward in the second session of the Fifth NPC includes the word "restructuring." Of course, restructuring our existing systems involves many problems and is no easy job.

New China has emerged from the womb of the semicolonial and semifeudal old society. The old customs are a heavy load on our shoulders. They cannot be eliminated overnight. Therefore we must make great efforts with each step forward. It is precisely because of this that we should be given encouragement and support for every step forward. How can we lose heart and step back? Communists should work positively to transform the world. Some localities have boldly tried to restructure their management systems and improve their economic and other work. In some provinces, trial points selected to restructure enterprises have grown from several to tens, hundreds and thousands and valuable experiences have been gained. We are glad to see this. "A thousand-li journey is started by the first step." We should find hope in these trial points. We must not think that we can achieve the four modernizations only when bureaucratism is overcome, systems are suitable and everything is corrected. How long should we wait? We can only work while correcting and correct while working. Only when we are working can we realistically verify our malpractices and find effective measures for reform. Reformers who attempt to prescribe miraculous cures by working behind closed doors divorced from the four modernizations are bound to fail.

Take another example. When some comrades see a handful of leading cadres seeking special privileges, they sigh in despair, saying that the four modernizations are hopeless. This is also a specious argument and is worth studying. When cadres seek special privileges they separate themselves severely from the masses which is very disappointing. However, we certainly cannot equate leading cadres with seeking special privileges. After all, there are only a handful of leading cadres who use their power to seek personal gains. Most of the leading cadres are strict with themselves and are working hard and wholeheartedly for the four modernizations. We should fully affirm this point. Otherwise, how can we have the present situation and start the new Long March? [paragraph continues]

Moreover, though some cases of seeking special privileges are due to work style or violations of law and discipline, there are other cases caused by irrational and imperfect systems. We should not attribute all the faults to the cadres themselves. After the "gang of four" were smashed, the party Central Committee adopted many measures to stop special privileges. First, it created public opinion and talked about it in meetings and circulated documents within the party. It has even publicly exposed some leading comrades who seek special privileges. This was meant to sound the alarm to the whole party. Second, the party's discipline inspection committees at all levels have done a good deal of work to correct and handle problems of seeking special privileges. Third, the discipline inspection commission of the party Central Committee has formulated some stipulations, including those on inner-party life and cadres pay and living conditions. Some measures have been put into practice. All these illustrate that the party Central Committee understands the people's demands and is determined to solve the problem of a handful of cadres seeking special privileges. We must believe that under the leadership of the party Central Committee, cadres at all levels will resume and carry forward the party's fine tradition of working hard and maintaining close ties with the masses. They will also share the comforts and hardships of the masses to march toward the four modernizations together.

We must not lose heart but must build up our courage. This is a very important point when we start the new Long March. We must have fortitude and enthusiasm. If we have fortitude, a determined fighting will and vigorous enthusiasm, we will be able to overcome difficulties and perils and victoriously scale the peak of the four modernizations. If we lose heart, we will slacken our efforts, collapse after one setback and eventually fail. Never has any revolution succeeded by grumbling, being pessimistic and remaining idle, all of which are harmful to the four modernizations. They can spread like a plague if they are ignored. We must pay particular attention to organizational and ideological disturbances caused by the remnants of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They are spreading rumors, making trouble, placing obstacles on our advance forward and complicating problems which are easy to solve. They like to see the world in chaos and do not want to see the realization of the four modernizations. Our comrades' disheartened attitude and resentment can be exploited by them. Should we not watch out for this? We must not say anything which harms stability and unity and the four modernizations. This should be a rule in our life. We must be firm promoters of the four modernizations and not negative factors obstructing them. In the 1930's, an important decade, we must look far into the future, have confidence and courage, dare to march forward and make innovations and advance the cause of the four modernizations.

Communists and the proletariat have always been revolutionary optimists. They have always firmly believed that their cause would succeed. They can see the bright future and the good prospect under all circumstances. They never waver in their faith or lose their revolutionary enthusiasm but are always full of hope and confidence for the future. Once we have such vigor and optimistic spirit, we will not be daunted by difficulties, hardships or dangers. Our party has met several grave difficulties and setbacks in its history. For example, the failure of the great revolution threw the democratic revolution led by our party into a dangerous situation in which its fate hung in the balance and the whole country was almost in complete darkness. "But the Chinese Party and people would not be cowed, conquered or exterminated. They picked themselves up, wiped off the blood, buried their fallen comrades and went into battle again." After 22 years of indomitable struggle, we eventually achieved victory in the new democratic revolution. How many dangers and difficulties did the counterrevolutionary conspirators of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" cause in our party and country? They usurped many important positions, overthrew a large number of leading party, government and military cadres and brought our country into the bloody terror of conspiracy, persecution, split and chaos and brought the national economy to the brink of collapse. [paragraph continues]

However, they were finally smashed by the party and the people. The chaotic situation has been brought under control and what was abandoned has now become popular again. We have made undeniable achievements and victory.

Our new Long March has just begun and there are still many difficulties and problems facing us. We should have a clear understanding of this and should have enough courage. If we think that we can easily achieve the four modernizations in our populous and poor country which is just recovering from the calamity caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we are going off on wild flights of fancy. It is an objective fact that there are difficulties and problems. It is also difficult to avoid mistakes and shortcomings in our work. However, our faith and determination must not be shaken no matter how many difficulties and problems we encounter. Our difficulties and problems are those normally encountered on one's way forward. Nevertheless, we are advancing very fast, faster than we and our foreign friends have expected. We have great potential for we are a generation of great possibilities. After several decades of combat experience with hardships and setbacks, our party has been tempered and the people's consciousness has been enhanced. Our party and people have become more mature. This is an extremely significant prerequisite for achieving the four modernizations. Through positive and negative education, our party members and people have profoundly understood that socialist modernization is a creative and dynamic cause of millions of people and that mobilizing the people's initiative is of great significance to the cause. At present, many shock workers, "8 March" Red Flag bearers and advanced producers and workers have emerged on various fronts of the new Long March. These heroic examples have widened our horizons and given new vitality to socialism. With such a long tested and long tempered party and such good people, we are confident that we will achieve our brilliant goals and change the blueprint for the four modernizations into sweet reality.

YUAN BAOHUA OUTLINES 1980 INDUSTRIAL TASKS

0W111013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1637 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb--Yuan Baozhu, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said today that the gross value of our country's industrial output in 1979 was over 8 percent higher than in 1978; light industry increased 9 percent; and heavy industry increased 7.4 percent. The state plan for 1979 was successfully fulfilled.

Entrusted by the State Council, Yuan Baozhu delivered a report on the achievements in industrial production and communications in 1979 and on the proposal for new tasks in 1980 to the committee members who attended the 13th plenary session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on the afternoon of 9 February.

Yuan Baozhu said: 1980 is the second year of the readjustment of the national economy and will have an important bearing on efforts to win the first battle for the four modernizations. The industry and communications fronts should adhere to the party leadership, consolidate as well as develop political stability and unity, advance the pioneering spirit of hard struggle, continue to conscientiously implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, promote the movement to increase production and practice economy in an extensive and thorough way, and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's state plan.

Referring to production in China's industry and communications in 1979, Yuan Baozhu pointed out: China's industry and communications fronts in 1979 scored gratifying achievements in both readjustment and advance. Among the 100 major items, the output of 79 fulfilled or overfulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule. The output of products that are in short supply or that were never previously manufactured, such as small-sized rolled steel, wire rods, thin plates [bo ban 5631 2647] and welded pipe, increased by over 16 percent compared with 1978.

Fairly good results have also been made in fulfilling the state plans for communications and transportation.

Yuan Bachua then reported on the five production tasks for industry and communications in 1980, which were discussed and approved by the national planning conference. In line with the principle of insuring a harmonious and well-proportioned development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, strenuous efforts should be made to arrange for the production of marketable chemical fertilizer, insecticide, farm machinery and farm tools, and building materials needed by the peasants. Efforts should also be made to do a better job in technical services in order to provide vigorous support for agriculture while giving first priority to guaranteeing production in light and textile industries. Efforts should also be made to mobilize all trades and professions to produce more commodities needed by the market, to develop light and textile industries at a faster rate than total industrial growth, to cope better with purchasing power in urban and rural areas and to increase export commodities in both quantity and variety by a large margin. Efforts should be made to firmly grasp the reduction of energy consumption and to strive for higher output and faster speed through practicing economy, provided that consumption of coal, petroleum and electricity do not increase. Efforts should be made to readjust the relations among different trades. In addition, efforts should be made to place quality and variety above everything else and, acting in accordance with the needs of state construction, people's daily lives and foreign trade and exports, efforts must be made to increase the variety of items and improve the quality of products in order to make all industrial products marketable, up to standards and useful to consumers.

Yuan Bachua reported to the NPC session on several measures to be grasped well by the industry and communications fronts in order to fulfill the various tasks mentioned above:

1. A fairly rapid development of light-textile industrial production must be guaranteed in line with the "six-priority policy" (giving priority to the supply of raw materials, materials, fuel and electricity, giving priority to the measures of technical innovation and technical transformation, giving priority to the arrangements of construction forces on the capital construction front, giving priority to the allocation of bank loans, giving priority to the distribution of foreign exchange and introduction of foreign technology, and giving priority to needs in developing communications and transportation).
2. It is necessary to maintain a firm grip on energy conservation and to guarantee the industrial growth rate for this year. "Energy conservation month" activities must be further promoted this year, and all trades must conserve 10 percent of oil, 5 percent of coal and 3 percent of electricity.
3. It is necessary to strengthen the management of mines vigorously and to change the backward state of our mines rapidly.
4. It is necessary to adopt various measures to enable the machine building industry to maintain a certain production level. Because our national economy is presently undergoing readjustment, the machine building industry has fewer production tasks this year. Therefore, all possible methods should be adopted to open up revenues for developing production so a certain production level can be maintained by the machine building industry. Meanwhile, acting in accordance with the state plan, efforts should also be made to utilize current production capacity to produce and store up some large equipment that will be useful in the future for paving the way toward future large-scale construction.
5. It is necessary to strengthen weak links in communications and transportation by conducting organizational work in transportation well, improving management, paying full attention to technical innovations and tapping our potential in transportation.

During 1980, in railway, transportation, postal and telecommunications work, emphasis will be placed on transporting coal from the west to the east, shipping export merchandise and increasing urban telephone communications capabilities. Efforts will also be made to increase capabilities for moving cargo rapidly through "bottleneck" railway sections and major ports. It is essential not only to fulfill the current year's transportation tasks, but also to create conditions for accepting even greater tasks in the future.

6. It is necessary to tap the potential of old enterprises in a planned manner and to carry out innovations and transformations at selected enterprises.

7. It is necessary to adhere to a policy of quality first and to continue to fight a vigorous battle to improve production quality.

8. It is necessary to continue to do a good job of reducing deficits, increasing profits and of conducting surveys of assets.

9. It is necessary to continue conducting experiments well at selected points in order to broaden the enterprises' powers of decision and to revamp or transform the industry and some enterprises and companies. This year, it is necessary to conduct more experiments in planning, production and marketing, in material supplies, pricing, labor and management, in personnel affairs and in other fields at selected points step by step and according to the regulations laid down by the State Council. It is also essential to further consolidate experiences and prepare to promote such experiences in an all-round manner next year.

10. It is necessary to conscientiously consolidate enterprises and to continue to persistently learn from Daqing in industry. Efforts must be made to learn from Daqing's good practices, as well as from the experience of the advanced units in one's own area and one's own trade. It is also necessary to extensively develop activities to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in turn surpass each other. It is necessary to elect a number of advanced units and individuals who have distinguished themselves in marching towards modernization to greet the convocation of the national conference of model workers.

Yuan Baohua stressed: We are exerting strenuous efforts to consolidate enterprises.

1. We must meet the requirements of the central authorities to establish within an enterprise a competent leading body that is united in regard to developing the four modernizations. As for those who still practice factionalism, we must firmly transfer them from their leading posts and promote outstanding cadres who persistently follow the socialist road and who are in the prime of their life, competent in professional work and technology and who are imbued with enthusiasm. 2. It is necessary to establish a system of strict responsibility. Under the leadership of the party committee, the head of a factory is fully responsible organizationally for directing production. The chief engineer is responsible for technical work in production. The chief accountant is responsible for financial work. 3. It is necessary to promote in general, an economic accounting system with a factory. 4. It is necessary to revamp and improve the reward system. Efforts must be made to prevent the indiscriminate issuance of monetary rewards and to overcome egalitarianism.

5. It is necessary to run schools well for technicians and for all types of trainees, promote spare-time education and vigorously strengthen the training of workers.

Yuan Bachua said in conclusion: The tasks for industry and transportation in 1980 are extremely arduous. We must carry out our work conscientiously, seriously study and solve problems regarding our economic policy in the course of production on the fronts of industry and transportation; improve relations among all departments concerned; promote the vigorous development of the readjustment program for industry and transportation; increase production and practice economy; and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for 1980.

13th SESSION OF NPC STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS

OW121246 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1202 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The 13th session of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC concluded this afternoon. Vice Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee presided at this afternoon's plenary session. Present were Ulanhu, Tan Zhenlin, Seypidin, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee. Attending the session as observers were Bo Yibo, vice premier of the State Council; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. At this afternoon's plenary session, Vice Premier Bo Yibo, on behalf of the State Council, offered explanations on the proposal for setting up the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council. The session adopted the Fifth NPC Standing Committee's decisions on the question of directly electing cadres at the county level and on the question of enforcing the law of criminal procedure, the PRC regulation on academic degrees, the decision on the draft of the PRC citizenship law and the decision on the establishment of the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council. The session also approved appointments and removals.

List of Appointments, Dismissals

OW121348 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Now we broadcast the decision by the NPC Standing Committee on the list of appointments and removals proposed by the State Council to the NPC Standing Committee.

1. Vice Premier Bo Yibo is appointed as concurrent minister in charge of the Machine Building Industry Commission under the State Council.
2. Vice Premier Ji Pengfei is appointed as concurrent secretary general of the State Council. Jin Ming is relieved from his post as the secretary general of the State Council.
3. Gao Yangwen is appointed minister of coal industry. Xiao Han is relieved from his post as the minister of coal industry.
4. Zhao Xinchu is appointed minister of food. Chen Guodong is relieved from his post as minister of food.
5. Zhang Jingfu is relieved from his post as deputy secretary general of the Financial and Economic Commission under the State Council.

HUA, OTHER LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO SONG NAIDE

OW110623 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 9 Feb 80 CW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Feb--A memorial service was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing on the afternoon of 9 February for Comrade Song Naide, former secretary of the primary party committee in the Ministry of Light Industry, first vice minister, delegate to the Eighth CCP National Congress and deputy at the Second NPC. Comrade Song Naide died at the age of 62 on 23 February 1967, a victim of persecution by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Chen Nuhua, Tan Zhenlin, Cai Chang, Gu Mu, Wang Renzhong, Wang Shien, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin, Ji Pengfei, Song Renqiong, Huang Kecheng and Wang Heshou. Wreaths were also sent by the NRC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Ministry of Light Industry, Shanxi Province, Jiangsu Province and Hunan Province and party and government departments under Qinyuan County, Shanxi Province.

More than 800 people attended the memorial service, including Yu Qiuli, Chen Nuhua, Wang Renzhong, Bo Yibo, Yao Yilin, Song Renqiong and Wang Heshou, mass representatives from the Ministry of Light Industry and other units and Comrade Song Naide's friends and relatives.

Liang Lingguang, minister of light industry and secretary of the primary party committee, presided over the memorial service; Han Peixin, deputy secretary of the primary party committee and vice minister, delivered a memorial speech. Comrade Han Peixin said: During the antirightist campaign in 1959, Comrade Song Naide was wrongly charged as the "ringleader of the antiparty sectarian clique" in the Ministry of Light Industry. During the early period of the Great Cultural Revolution, he was again subjected to the persecution of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The primary party committee of the Ministry of Light Industry reviewed Comrade Song Naide's case and held that it was a matter of false charges and wrong judgment. Comrade Song Naide was thoroughly exonerated and his political honor restored with the approval of the CCP Central Committee. Comrade Han Peixin continued: Comrade Song Naide was a native of Qinyuan County, Shanxi Province. He joined the CCP in March 1926. Comrade Song Naide lived a revolutionary life, a fighting life and a life dedicated wholeheartedly to serving the people.

CYL MEMBERS SEEN AS 'PACE SETTERS' FOR FUTURE

OW050304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 5 Feb 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA)--The young generation, especially Communist Youth League members, should become pace-setters in the coming ten years, a crucial decade for the country's modernization, says an editorial in today's CHINA YOUTH NEWS. Written following the second plenary session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the editorial recalls that it is an organization of revolutionary young people who work for socialism and communism. The Youth League members should work confidently and steadfastly at the side of the party to make socialism a reality in China. The Youth League members are urged to work as shock workers in the new Long March. Their motto should be "modernization starts with me and now". Youth League members should rally all young people to work for socialism under party leadership. Therefore, it should pay attention to the interests of the young people, care for them and influence them with its members' exemplary actions.

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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MARKET'S REGULATORY ROLE

OW090503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 7 February commentator's article: "Pay Attention to the Regulatory Role of the Market"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb--Today's RENMIN RIBAO publishes a front page report on commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises in Wuxi County, Jiangsu Province, opening up new sources of production by paying attention to the regulatory role of the market. The paper also carries a commentator's article entitled "Pay Attention to the Regulatory Role of the Market."

The article says: In the first year of readjusting the national economy, commune- and brigade-run enterprises in various parts of the country have made fairly big developments and their total income has increased faster than that of state industrial enterprises.

When we began to readjust the national economy at the beginning of last year, some people were pessimistic about prospects for commune- and brigade-run enterprises. They held that commune- and brigade-run enterprises seemed to be coming to an end because of their problems. A short time later, however, there were encouraging prospects like this: "A village appears and the shade of willows and riotous flowers beckon." [classical Chinese poem]

One important experience gained in the changes that have taken place in commune- and brigade-run enterprises during the past year is that in light of the special characteristics of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, it is necessary to combine the regulatory role of the plan and that of the market, paying full attention to the latter in both production and management.

The article points out: Many of our factories, including some commune- and brigade-run enterprises, have long been engrossed in production and have left the market demand out of consideration. Therefore, their products have often been out of line with the actual needs of national construction and consumers. As a result, the following situation has occurred: They make no effort to study new technology and produce new products; they turn out large quantities of products that are not needed on the market; and they fail to produce what is urgently needed on the market.

After we began to readjust the national economy last year, the situation forced commune- and brigade-run enterprises to implement reforms. Since commune- and brigade-run enterprises are small in scale, it is easier for them to change their direction in production. By implementing reforms, they have managed to arise from their passive position quickly and have begun to pay more attention to the demand of the market and to the needs of consumers. Turning out products according to market demand, they have quickly brought about a new, vigorous situation by changing their past stagnation or backsliding in production to achieving increases in this regard.

When commune- and brigade-run enterprises in Wuxi County, Jiangsu Province, began to readjust themselves, they encountered tremendous difficulties. This is why many comrades then worried about their future.

Later, the Wuxi County party committee made a penetrating investigation of the market situation, changed the direction in production in timely fashion and stopped the production of general-purpose machines because there was already a surplus of these machines on the market. Then, commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the county began to produce machine tools for construction, transport machines, machines for light industry and other products which are urgently needed by the state.

Guided by market demand, they have quickly changed their production situation. The industrial output value of the commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the county increased by 27.6 percent last year compared to the previous year, and there were more orders for goods than they could take.

The article continues: The development of our country's economy objectively requires us to pay attention to bringing the regulatory role of the market into play, which accords with the interests of the state and the people. The current level of our country's productive forces is still considerably low. The sector of the economy owned by the whole people and the sector of the economy collectively owned by the masses of working people coexist with each other, and there is still some individual economy (such as household sideline production, small plots of land for personal needs and so forth).

With these factors determining our economic activities, we must bring the regulatory role of the market into full play, provided that the plan is considered the dominant factor. Since the nature of commune- and brigade-run enterprises under collective ownership is different from that of state enterprises, it is even more important to let the former have more room for their activities.

After criticizing the proposal for including the production of all commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the state plan, the article points out: This cannot and should not be done. The article says: The society needs varieties of products and the market situation changes with each passing day. How can the state plan be all-embracing? Furthermore, our planning work at present is not sound enough. In these circumstances, it is inevitable as well as indispensable for commune- and brigade-run enterprises to engage in production and sell their products beyond the state plan through the regulatory role of the market. Flexibility and adaptability are the features of commune- and brigade-run enterprises. In addition, they make products that big state enterprises do not produce and they are willing to trial-produce items according to the results of scientific research, which big state enterprises are not willing to do. The strong vitality of commune- and brigade-run enterprises lies in their flexibility and adaptability. What is it wrong with undertaking production beyond the state plan?

The article says: Commune- and brigade-run enterprises should undoubtedly try to have themselves included in the state plan, provided the conditions in production, supply and marketing permit and there is a need for them to do so. Some of their products may be included in the plans of some departments or localities, such as doing processing jobs for big industrial enterprises and for commerce and foreign trade departments. However, they must not set the regulatory role of the plan against that of the market. As a matter of fact, correctly bringing the regulatory role of the market into play does not weaken the regulation of the plan at all but complements it. At the same time, it is also necessary to give more guidance and strengthen necessary management while bringing the regulation of the market into play.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES MARXISM CLASS STRUGGLE

HK110810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Guo Yongxian, Xue Hanwei and Pan Guchua: "Marxism and Class Struggle"]

[Text] The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC have pointed out that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction of the Chinese society and that the stress of the party's work should shift to socialist modernization. This is a great turning point in the 30 year history since the founding of the People's Republic. The whole party and people throughout the country warmly support this strategic policy. However, certain comrades are unable to follow the tempo of the advance of society and complain: If we do not quite grasp class struggle, does Marxism still count? Why do we still need the Communist Party?

The source of this kind of complaint has been prevalent for some time: Marxism merely deals with class struggle and the use of class struggle to explain history is historical materialism. Therefore, the primary task of the Communist Party is to carry on class struggle. Judging from the present, this kind of saying must be looked at in a new way.

As everyone knows, Marxism is a complete scientific system that includes the three components of philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism. Can we simply take class struggle, one of the theories of Marxism, to represent all of Marxism? Evidently, this is inappropriate. There is no doubt that class struggle is an important part of socialism. However, we definitely cannot sum up the theories of Marxism as class struggle. If we do so, we would be unable to comprehensively and accurately comprehend the theoretical system of Marxism.

Take the history of mankind for example. The use of class struggle to explain history does not represent historical materialism. In the 19th century French restoration period, bourgeois historians used the concept of class struggle to explain the development of contemporary European history, noted that the struggle for power between the newly emerging industrial and commercial bourgeoisie and the feudal aristocracy was the driving force of contemporary European history and pointed out that state power belonged to the ruling class and that the relations of property were the principal foundation of the political system. However, can this be described as historical materialism? No, it cannot. The reason is that in their eyes these relations of property stemmed from "conquest" and "human instinct" and they had yet to leap out of the circle of historical idealism.

It was the historical materialism of Marx and Engels which scientifically explained the history of human social development. They pointed out: Men must produce in order to live. To produce, men must form fixed and inevitable relationships independent of their will or of the relationships of production corresponding to a certain stage of development of their material productivity. The sum of these relationships constitutes the economic structure of society. This economic structure is the foundation on which society's superstructures, such as politics and law, rely for their existence. The development of social material productivity, to a certain extent, will give rise to contradictions within existing relationships with production and property. Therefore, these relationships will become the shackles of productivity because of their development in the form of productivity. The time for social revolution will then come. Following the changes in the economic foundation, a change will also either slowly or rapidly take place in the whole massive superstructure. This was how Marx and Engels used the ultimate cause of economic development to expound the historical process of social development. From this it can be seen that merely using class struggle to explain history is still not historical materialism.

The theory of class struggle also cannot be equated with scientific socialism. Scientific socialism is the theory regarding conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. What are the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat? In brief they include the capture of power by the proletariat, the use of this power to transform the means of production into public property, the planned development of the productive forces of society, the elimination of classes and class distinctions on the basis of a high level of development of productive forces and the eventual withering away of the state. Engels said: "Investigating the historical condition of this cause and the nature of the cause itself so that the oppressed class taking up this cause today will understand the condition and nature of its own action is the manifestation of the theory of the proletarian movement, or, the task of scientific socialism." [no source]

Clearly, the founder of Marxism often explained the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. How can these conditions be simply summarized as class struggle? Naturally, some of these conditions can only be brought about by means of class struggle. However, if we think that merely by grasping class struggle we can create all the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat, we will be making a great mistake. To create these conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat requires lengthy efforts from many quarters, the two most important of which are the development of productive forces and class struggle. Stalin said: Marx "holds that the development of productive forces and class struggle are guarantees for the emancipation of mankind."

Realizing the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat is a historical process, the foregoing guarantees will never change their position in the various stages of the proletariat's struggle for emancipation. Practice has proven that the socialist revolution begins with the proletariat overthrowing the domination of the bourgeoisie, setting up a dictatorship of the proletariat and suppressing the resistance of exploiters. There is no doubt that at this stage of the struggle, the proletariat should and must place class struggle at the forefront. However, after the proletariat has captured power, the task of expropriating exploiters and suppressing their resistance will have mainly been carried out, the socialist transformation of the private means of production will have been basically completed and the socialist system will have been basically established. The main task of the proletariat will be to build socialism. At this stage of the struggle, it is inevitable that the development of the productive forces will be placed at the forefront.

From this it can be seen that if scientific socialism is equated with the theory of class struggle, it is impossible to correctly guide the emancipation of the proletariat successfully. Particularly after the establishment of the socialist system, this kind of view will inevitably cause the proletariat to lose the orientation of continued advance.

In short, Marxism is a strict scientific system. If we delete the theory of class struggle from the system of Marxism and sum it up as the basic theory of the party and treat the other theories as appendages or accessories, this will cancel out the philosophy and political economics of Marxism and cause the theory of class struggle to become divorced and distorted from its scientific foundation and make possible its use as a tool by careerists and conspirators for pushing an ultraleftist line or for practicing fascist dictatorship. Did not Lin Biao and the "gang of four" take advantage of this to carry out their subversive activity of usurping party and state power?

Can we always regard class struggle as the basic practice of the party? Some comrades hold that there should be no doubt about this since the reason for establishing the Communist Party is to wage class struggle.

To say the Communist Party was established only for waging class struggle is actually incorrect. [paragraph continues]

Why did we establish the Communist Party? Marx and Engels said: "It is necessary for the working class to be organized in this way as a political party, because this will insure the victory of the socialist revolution and accomplish the ultimate goal of this revolution--the elimination of classes." Communists are not supporters of the "eternal theory" of class struggle but supporters of the theory of the elimination of classes. Class struggle is only an important and indispensable means of achieving this goal, not the goal in itself or the only means.

As stated above, for the sake of eliminating classes, the political party of the proletariat at a certain stage of the socialist revolution should place class struggle at the forefront. At this time, it is permissible to say that class struggle is the party's fundamental task. Although class struggle will still exist after the establishment of the socialist system and the elimination of the exploiting class as a class, it will cease to be a vital or basic practice of the party.

In April 1918, Lenin pointed out in "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government": After the proletariat has solved the problem of capturing power and to the extent that the task of expropriating exploiters and suppressing their resistance has been mainly carried out, there necessarily comes to the forefront in every socialist revolution the fundamental task of creating a social system that is superior to capitalism, namely, raising the productivity of labor." This means we must take socialist construction as the fundamental task of the party. This task consists of two aspects: Creating a social economic system that is superior to capitalism and raising the productivity of labor higher than that of capitalism.

After the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed in China, the CCP Central Committee promptly pointed out that our fundamental task had shifted from emancipating productive forces to protecting and developing productive forces under the new production relations. It also put forth the strategic slogan of "declaring war on nature" as the basic practice of the party. Later, ambitious programs for socialist construction aimed at achieving four modernizations were presented by Comrade Zhou Enlai at the third and fourth NPC's. All of this was entirely correct.

However, because we have been ideologically and theoretically invaded and attacked by "leftist" trends of thought for a long time, mistakes have repeatedly appeared in our guidance work and we deviated from the strategic provisions of Marxism stated above. In particular, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" took this opportunity to frenziedly push an ultraleftist line and still went in for class struggle in a big way after the elimination of the exploiting class. Class struggle not only became the only practice of the party but was prescribed as the only task to preoccupy all the people's time. There were numerous cases of using class struggle to "examine everything" and "analyze everything" and to "solve every problem" and of class struggle being higher than and dominating everything. This is not the Marxist theory of class struggle since nothing can be further from Marxism!

Practice is the sole criterion of truth. Mistakes in the theory of class struggle can only damage social economic construction, cause an intensification of class struggle weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat and destroy the political situation of stability and unity in socialist society.

Historical experiences have shown that when the exploiting class has been eliminated, class struggle will still continue to exist after the establishment of the socialist system and it would be to negate class struggle. On the other hand, continuing to regard class struggle as the basic practice of the party would be a mistake of the "left." A mistake of the "left" is no less harmful than one of the right. [paragraph continues]

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party has summed up the lessons of this historical experience, corrected mistakes of the "left" in line, policies and principles which existed for many years on the question of class struggle, led the whole party and the people of the whole country to shift the focus of work onto the four modernizations and formulated the political line of "uniting with people of various nationalities throughout the country, working with one heart and one mind, going all out and aiming high and building a modern powerful socialist country with greater, faster, better and more economic results." For the sake of firmly and resolutely implementing this marxist political line, gaining a fresh theoretical recognition of this question of class struggle is obviously of great importance and very significant.

BEIJING RIBAO ARTICLE ADVOCATES MAGNANIMOUS TREATMENT

HK120613 BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 80 p 3 HK

["Jottings on Historical Study" by Feng Xiang: "Li Guang's Merciless Killing and Han Xin's Magnanimous Grant"]

[Text] The "Biography of General Li" and the "Biography of the Marquis of Huaiyin" in the "Historical Records" recorded two very interesting events about Li Guang and Han Xin. From the two biographies we can see certain good and bad points in the qualities and styles of the two renowned generals of the Han Dynasty.

Li Guang was a renowned general of his generation and has been praised by people throughout the ages. Sima Qian wrote a biography of him. In YANGE XING, [3601 2960 5887] by poet Gao Shi of the Tang Dynasty, there were two lines which read: "Have you not seen the tough fighting in the battlefield, where General Li is still especially remembered." In Wang Changling's poem, there were also two lines which read: "If our flying tiger general of Longcheng were still here, no troops and horses of the northern tribes would be able to get through Yinshan." They all remembered the meritorious achievements of General Li in bravely fighting bloody battles and demonstrating his military prowess in the northern frontier region, thus preventing the Xiongnu tribesmen from launching any southern expeditions and allowing the people to live and work in peace and contentment. However, in a poem by the patriotic poet Xin Jiaxuan of the southern Song Dynasty, there were lines which read: "I was most indignant that the drunk constable of Baling muddled things up and knew me not; and the peaches and plums would say nothing to me." Xin's indignation was far from fair and just. He somehow embellished a stained spot in the life of Li Guang. This could hardly be anything convincing. It was clearly recorded in the "Historical Records": Li Guang was dismissed from his official post and retired to his native home, he once returned home late in the evening from a dinner banquet. When he passed Baling village, he was stopped by a drunk constable of the village. Li Guang said: "I am the former General Li." The Baling village constable replied: "Even those who are currently generals are not allowed to travel at night. How can you, a former general, be allowed to do so?" Therefore, he made Li Guang stay for the night. The village constable was merely carrying out his duties on that occasion. By no means was he deliberately making things difficult for or insulting him. Moreover, the constable was drunk at the time. Later, however, when the Xiongnu tribesmen launched another southern expedition, Li Guang was again reinstated to lead an army to fight against the intrusion. At that time, Li Guang then made use of his functions and powers, summoned that junior village constable to the military camp and had him beheaded. The "Historical Records" simply state the facts of the incident without adding any comments. Nevertheless, the fact that Li Guang thought highly of himself, became arrogant, resented others, sought revenge, and acted with utter disregard for human life was vividly described. This was in sharp contrast to Han Xin's handling of a similar problem.

Han Xin fought for Emperor Gaozu Liu Bang and was one of the founders of the Han Dynasty. Before he rose to power, however, he suffered humiliation from some people. Once a young man said to Han Xin: Oh, you are carrying a sword with you and you are tall and strong. However, you are actually a coward. Do you dare kill me with your sword? If you do not, then you had better crawl between my legs. Han Xin became very angry, but on second thought, he crawled between his legs. This made the people around him burst into laughter. For any ordinary person, this kind of personal humiliation would have been remembered for the rest of his life. However, when Han Xin assisted Liu Bang in unifying the whole country and was made the prince of Chu, he not only did not kill the young man to avenge the "humiliation of crawling between his legs, but he granted him a junior official post of "lieutenant of Chu" and even commended him as "a hero." Han Xin later explained the incident, saying: "I wanted to kill him the moment he humiliated me. But I knew it would be wrong to do so. Thus, I exercised restraint." Had Han Xin killed the young man, he would have had to pay with his own life. His literary talent and military strategy would then not have been put to good use and his lofty aspirations would not have been realized. In addition, he would not have later become the prince of Chu. His grant of an official post in fact entailed a more profound political stratagem: Han Xin would not even haggle over a person who had insulted him personally; on the contrary, he gave the person an official post. Thus, those who had had all kinds of past confrontations with Han Xin might not have anything to worry about; they could feel at ease. This method of converting enemies to friends helped his rule as the prince of Chu. His actions were indeed superior to those of Li Guang. In his article "On the Marquis of Liu," Su Shi noted: "Those who were called heroes in the old days invariably exceeded many others in moral integrity." "They would not be frightened when they were taken by surprise and would not get angry when they were punished for no reason. Indeed, they were equipped with exceptional abilities and had very lofty aspirations." Han Xin was one such personality eulogized by Su Shi.

Both Li Guan and Han were characters in feudal society, and their actions bore the conspicuous marks of their class. They could not be mentioned on equal terms with the moral characters of Communist Party members. However, we may still draw lessons from the radically different methods they adopted in handling similar problems, especially Han Xin's magnanimity in focusing his attention on the overall situation and not haggling over personal feelings.

KYODO CITES SOURCES ON MILITARY LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

OW121021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing Feb 12 KYODO--The post of vice defense minister will be revived in a large-scale reshuffling of Chinese military leaders, military sources here said Tuesday. New vice defense ministers will be Yang Dezhi, a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and former commander of the Kunming units, and Xiao Ke, president of the People's Liberation Army (PLA's) Military Academy and a member of the Central Committee. They will be the first vice defense ministers in 14 years. The sources also said Xu Shiyu, a Political Bureau member and former commander of the Guangzhou units, will join the party Central Committee's Military Commission and is considered certain to take office as vice chairman or a member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

CORRECTION, ADDITION TO FIFTH NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

The following correction should be made to the article "Fifth NPC Standing Committee Holds Plenary Meeting," published in the 11 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, L 1:

Page L 1, first paragraph, line four, change "Peng Chong" to "Peng Zhen [1756 4176]." In addition, RENMIN RIBAO on 10 February in its report adds the name "Tan Zhenlin" immediately following "Peng Zhen."

I. 12 Feb 80

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

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ANHUI RIBAO ON PROVINCEWIDE STUDY OF DENG REPORT

OW111435 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the broad masses of party members, cadres and people working for government organs at the provincial level have recently conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks and on the guidelines laid down in this report. They have solved problems in close connection with reality and whipped up even greater enthusiasm for carrying out their work. They are determined to create a favorable situation in the first spring of the 1980's with all the people dedicating themselves to the development of the four modernizations.

Members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee took the lead in studying this important report delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and paid full attention to the report's being studied by party members, cadres and the masses throughout the province.

At a meeting of party members and cadres in various government organs at the provincial level held on 28 January, First Secretary Wan Li of the provincial CCP committee personally conveyed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, and also delivered a speech on the actual situation in Anhui. Also present at the meeting were comrades attending the plenary session of the party committees of the provincial military district and the province-wide propaganda work conference. In the course of studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report, the party members, cadres and people working for the government organs at the provincial level were greatly inspired. They unanimously believed: It is an important report. It is also a mobilization order to further unify the ideas within the whole party on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the party's third plenary session and to even more consciously implement the party's political, ideological and organizational lines as we enter the 1980's. They expressed their determination to warmly support and resolutely implement the guidelines laid down by the third plenary session.

In the course of the study, the masses of party members, cadres and people fully realized that, to persistently and rapidly develop the national economy, a situation of stability and unity must prevail. Generally speaking the situation in the province is sound. However, factors of instability still exist. A number of remnants of the gang of four and some people who have engaged in beating, smashing and looting, violated state law and party discipline, and practiced factionalism are still covertly carrying out their activities to undermine the situation of stability and unity. A few responsible comrades of departments concerned are soft-hearted, taking no effective measures to deal with those people. They fail to act according to party policy and state law. This is impermissible. We must adopt measures to thoroughly solve this problem.

FUJIAN PLA LEADERS RELINQUISH PERSONAL PRIVILEGES

HK051146 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 4 Feb 80 HK

[Text] Leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units have taken the lead in implementing the several regulations of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission regarding the pay and living conditions of high-ranking cadres.

Leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units have met twice to study the regulations of the central authorities and the important speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities. In view of the regulations, they have immediately taken action and eliminated the lunch and movie entertainment formerly provided to leading comrades visiting the Fuzhou Military Region. After the regulations of the Central Military Commission were transmitted to the Fuzhou PLA units, the leading comrades also held many study sessions and formulated measures on their implementation. They specifically stipulated: Leading comrades must first set personal examples and implement the measures one by one in accordance to the regulations. They must score substantial achievements before the spring festival.

Apart from having the principal responsible comrades personally grasp the task, the region has also assigned Standing Committee members Comrades Long Feihu and Liao Haiguang to take up specific responsibilities. They have instructed the departments concerned to inspect the implementation of the regulations, solve various existing problems and correct as quickly as possible all phenomena which are at odds with the regulations.

Commander Yang Chengwu and Political Commissar Li Zhimin have taken the lead and returned all the vehicles set aside for their visits to various PLA units. The leading comrades have also practiced a system for collecting fees for any personal use of vehicles. Electric meters have also been installed in the quarters of leading comrades. It is planned that water meters will also be installed. There will be charges for any electric power and water consumption in excess of set standards. The leading comrades have also demanded of their dependents and children and the people working for them that they should not seek any personal privileges.

The leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units have also carried forward the fine work style of closely integrating with the masses and grasped the work of the basic level units in a sound way. At the beginning of the year, four leading comrades went to the basic level units to gain firsthand experiences. Comrade Zhu Shaoqing went to the work sites of the (Beixi) waterdrawing project in Xiamen where he visited various caves and shafts calling on the PLA units and other civilian workers working there. He also studied and helped solve problems on the spot. He next went to various islands at the forward position to inspect the PLA units. He recently even went to the No 2 company of a certain PLA unit to gain firsthand experience. He ate and lived with the fighters, conducted military training and worked with them. He passed on to the PLA company and platoon cadres his own knowledge of leading troops and told the fighters of his own experiences in serving in the army.

Deputy Commander Zhang Xianyang has set strict demands on himself, resolutely refraining from accepting presents and from using public funds to give dinner receptions. He has also used his personal allowances to help some comrades in overcoming their difficulties. He has often given the garrison forces the vegetables he has grown himself. When he went down to the basic level PLA units, he carried his rucksack with him and lived in the PLA companies. He also talked to the cadres and fighters of the fine traditions and transmitted a fine work style to them.

JIANGSU'S XI JIATUN SPEAKS AT IMPORT-EXPORT CONFERENCE

OW091114 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial conference on import and export work recently was held in Nanjing. Vice Governor of Jiangsu Jin Xun conveyed to the meeting the important directives issued by leading comrades of the central authorities and the guidelines set by the national conference on import and export work. He also presented his opinions on expanding exports and international economic cooperation in 1980.

Those attending enthusiastically discussed the situation in Jiangsu, earnestly studied and planned Jiangsu's 1980 foreign trade and discussed developing and increasing production of export commodities, rational readjustment of purchasing prices for export commodities, distribution of foreign exchange, expansion of enterprise-run export businesses as well as strengthening the leadership in import and export work.

On the morning of 31 January Comrade Xu Jiatun addressed the meeting. He said: To raise the level of industrial and agricultural production in the course of the four modernizations in Jiangsu, a small province with a large population, it is necessary to give full play to the role of the existing industrial and agricultural foundation. At the same time, through increasing exports, earning more foreign exchange and fully utilizing the favorable international conditions, we must import advanced technology to promote and renovate our industry and agriculture and to raise our production and technological levels. By importing advanced foreign technology and equipment, we can save time and more quickly realize the magnificent goal of the four modernizations. To import more foreign technology and equipment, we must also export more. The quicker we develop exports and the more we develop our foreign trade, the sooner we can improve our national economy. This is a general rule we must heed and propagate among all party members.

Comrade Xu Jiatun said: We must strive to resolve the following four problems in 1 or 2 years, certainly not more than 3 years: The problems of product quality, the system of foreign trade, the formulation of relevant policies and the training of needed personnel. While we emphasize the first two, we cannot neglect the last two. If we lay a good foundation during the period of economic readjustment, we can create more favorable conditions for further developing our foreign trade in 1980's. Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: The key to expanding our exports is in making great efforts to improve the quality of our products, management and administration. This is the first priority. To improve foreign trade and increase exports, we must be prepared to compete. Only when we have prestigious products can we compete on the international market.

Regarding the foreign trade system, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: We must strive to solve these four problems in our foreign trade in 1 or 2 years: Lack of coordination between industry and trade, between production and marketing, between the upper and the lower departments and between domestic consumption and export [nei wai tuo jie 0355 1120 5192 4634]. The important issue now is to solve the problems of lack of coordination between industry and trade and between domestic consumption and export. The problem of personnel should be solved through the joint efforts of the industrial and trade departments in order to recruit new personnel and intensify special training of available personnel. These personnel should pay particular attention to learning how to do business and how to properly manage a business. At the same time, we must strengthen the ideological and political work, particularly among managerial personnel.

XINHUA RIBAO ON DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE IN JIANGSU

OW091413 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 8 February editorial: "Foreign Trade Must Be Greatly Developed"]

[Text] The editorial says: In this first spring of the 1980's, the provincial people's government has invited the leading comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and comrades in charge of production and foreign trade at a provincial conference on import and export work to discuss the important measures of promoting foreign trade. This has been the first such conference ever held in Jiangsu. The editorial says: Expanding foreign trade and developing international economic cooperation are important policy decisions laid down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. A deep understanding of this important policy decision of the party Central Committee is urgently imperative in order to raise our consciousness of actively contributing to the four modernizations, to grasp the current favorable opportunity to accelerate foreign trade and to actively develop international economic cooperation in an effort to speed up our industrial and agricultural development and increase our industrial and agricultural production.

The editorial says: The key to realizing great development in foreign trade lies in emancipating our minds and daring to do our work in a practical manner. We have now adopted an open policy abroad, concluded the closed door situation and entered the world market. In short, the people now have a new state of mind. This is the main trend. However, we must also soberly view the situation of mental emancipation and realize that there are still many comrades who do not realize the importance of foreign trade in the four modernizations. We hope these comrades will increase their understanding, emancipate their minds, heighten their morale and, with full political enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility, earnestly understand and implement the guidelines of the series of documents and directives of the party Central Committee and the State Council concerning the development of foreign trade. We also hope that these comrades will do practical work bravely and skillfully, learn how to do business and make full use of our favorable conditions in the world market. In particular, we must fully realize the practical situation in Jiangsu; fully utilize our province's favorable conditions, such as the existing foundation in industrial and agricultural production, in science and culture, and in communications and transport facilities; and, through energetically developing and expanding export and importing advanced technology, promote our province's industrial and agricultural production and technological level. This is an important way to speed up our province's economic development.

The editorial says: To energetically develop our foreign trade, we must strengthen the leadership. The party committees and people's governments at all levels must include this task on their agenda of important matters. The principal leading comrades must handle this task personally, and a general propagation and mobilization must be carried out throughout the party. We firmly believe that as long as the whole party has been mobilized and the cadres and people throughout the province have worked together, our foreign trade will certainly be developed in a big way, and the important role of foreign trade in the four modernizations will certainly become increasingly prominent.

JIANG WEIQING ADDRESSES JIANGXI SCIENCE CONFERENCE

HK090536 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 6 February, Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Jiang Weiqing spoke at the provincial conference on science and technology. His speech reviewed the excellent situation on all fronts in the province since the smashing of the gang of four, expounded on the important functions of scientific and technological work in building the four modernizations, put forward specific methods of discovering, cultivating, employing and selecting science and technology personnel and demanded that party organizations at all levels strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work and make still greater contributions to the vigorous development of science and technology and to speeding up the four modernizations."

While reviewing the excellent situation, Jiang Weiqing also pointed out the difficulties and problems in scientific and technological work. He also explained the importance of scientific and technological work, saying "modernization of science and technology is the key to the four modernizations. To promote economic construction: 1. We must rely on the correct policies. This is a problem concerning readjusting and perfecting the production relations; and 2. We must rely on science and technology. This is a problem concerning development of the production forces. We must combine and unify these two aspects." Jiang Weiqing said: It is essential to rely on science and technology to tap all potential; carry out technical innovations and modifications; increase production; enhance labor productivity; improve the quality and increase the variety of products; reduce input consumption; do a good job of environmental protection; digest, master and apply the imported advanced equipment and technology; and catch up with and surpass world advanced production levels. He said: "We must deepen our understanding of the importance and urgency of developing science and technology. We must do an even better job of scientific and technological work in our province in order to push forward the four modernizations.

Jiang Weiqing stressed a current important issue in doing scientific and technological work well. "This is the issue of selecting, in accordance with the requirements of readjusting the national economy, the goal for the main effort and formulating the immediate aims of and long-term plans for developing science and technology in our province. In the period of readjusting the national economy in our province, we must firmly grasp the three main weak links--industrial crops, light and textile industries, and fuel and power--so that we can make bigger breakthroughs and achieve greater development in these aspects." Jiang Weiqing pointed out: "To achieve the four modernizations, develop science and technology and catch up with and surpass world advanced levels, we must have a vast scientific and technological force which persists in taking the socialist road and has professional knowledge and ability. Without such a force, we can hardly raise our scientific and technological levels. The problem concerning persons of ability is therefore the key to the four modernizations." We must be resolved and strive to cultivate a force of cadres which persists in taking the socialist road and has professional knowledge and ability. Our leading comrades must be good at discovering, cultivating and selecting persons of ability. On how to cultivate, select and employ persons of ability, Jiang Weiqing put forward the following 12 points:

"1. We must set up a provincial coordination organ to develop science and technology; consider in a unified way the plans for developing economy, science and technology; formulate the policies on technology; and coordinate work of the departments of production, education and science.

"2. With the consent of the assistant research fellows and high-ranking science and technology personnel at and above the level of assistant research fellows, we must assign assistants or postgraduates to help them in carrying out scientific research and professional work."

"3. Regarding well-trained persons of ability who are not employed in their speciality or are unemployed, we must do everything possible to readjust them, transfer them, or assign them to posts suited to their special training or to posts which urgently need them." We must try all means to discover and select people of real ability and learning and to insure that they can apply what they have learned.

"4. We must fully trust and boldly employ the middle-aged and young science and technology backbone elements who have shown ability or talent. We must put them in important science and technology leadership posts.

"5. We must eliminate the ideas of promoting people according to seniority and age and of demanding perfection. We must not ignore the training, selecting and employing people of ability. It is necessary to organize all kinds of scientific and technological study classes and create conditions to set up classes for juveniles in universities. We must conduct academic discussions and establish the system of examinations in separate subjects."

6. We must work out plans for training by rotation the existing science and technology personnel with the scientific and technological administration personnel. We can consider running study classes in party schools and cadre schools for scientific and technological administration personnel. We can also run refresher courses in some universities and colleges for science and technology personnel.

7. It is essential to actively create conditions and examine measures for awarding scholarships. We should encourage people to study abroad if they have relatives and friends who live in foreign countries.

8. Through government and economic departments, we can establish scientific and technological advisers and engage experts, professors, scholars and model workers as advisers. We must mobilize science and technology personnel to give counsel to enterprises and to party committees and governments at all levels.

"9. Through various channels, scientists at home and abroad should be invited to carry out the activities of scientific research, production and teaching in our province.

"10. Science and technology personnel from research institutes, universities and production units should exchange experiences and be engaged by each other's units.

"11. We must attach importance to recruiting intellectuals into the party and show concern for their political and ideological progress. We must guide them to become Red and expert."

12. We must strive to help science and technology personnel overcome difficulties in work and livelihood. We must give priority to considering both the problem of couples living apart for a long time and the problem of their housing.

In conclusion, Jiang Weiqing emphasized: It is imperative to strengthen party leadership over scientific and technological work. He encouraged the participants in the meeting to vigorously develop science and technology and speed up the four modernizations.

JIANGXI RIBAO STRESSES HARD WORK FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK020257 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 80 HK

[Report on JIANGXI RIBAO 31 January contributing commentator's article: "We Must Build Our Cause in an Honest and Arduous Way"]

[Excerpts] Should China continue to carry forward the fine tradition of arduous struggle amid difficulties in building the four modernizations? Comrade Ye Jianying gave an affirmative answer to this question in his National Day speech. At present some comrades cannot understand why we should continue to wage arduous struggle amid difficulties in building the four modernizations. They waver in ideology and lack spontaneity in action. The moment arduous struggle amid difficulties is mentioned, they become evasive and depressed. It is necessary to put forward this problem and discuss it.

The article says: Some people have the notion that "we rely on technology in accomplishing the four modernizations, so what is the point of ardously struggling amid difficulties?" Some comrades simply interpret the spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties as leading a plain life, practicing thrift and austerity and [words indistinct]. Of course all these things are very important. However, from the point of view of building our cause, assiduous study, energetic efforts to master skills, embarking on roads which nobody has previously taken and scaling heights previously unscaled all require arduous struggle amid difficulties. Science and technology are precisely the crystallization of ardously struggling amid difficulties, studying with diligence, making energetic efforts to master skills and doing work in a vigorous way. In currently carrying out the four modernizations, we are facing a glorious and arduous task which is unprecedented. This demands that every comrade work up tremendous revolutionary fervor, strive to learn new experiences, accept new things, learn in greater depth and acquire more understanding. If we neglect ideological preparations, fear hardship, make no great efforts, and remain satisfied with our narrow experiences, with incomplete knowledge and with always being outsiders, we will certainly be unable to shoulder our heavy burdens in building the four modernizations. In this sense, today's spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties is by no means less important to that of the war years, and in fact it is even richer in content, sets still more urgent demands, is of still greater significance, and is still more worth advocating and bringing into play.

The article says: Comrade Mao Zedong consistently gave high praise to the spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties and consistently advocated that every party member and revolutionary fighter become a model of arduous struggle amid difficulties. The reason some comrades reverse honor and disgrace in their attitude towards arduous struggle amid difficulties is that they do not know about the past and do not understand the present. They do not know about the wretchedness of the old society and have not personally experienced the arduous nature of the revolutionary cause. They are also not good at making the essential contrast between socialism and capitalism. They hanker for the material life of certain developed capitalist countries and regard the spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties that is needed for building the four modernizations as "a pity." Actually, these comrades have failed to realize that capitalism had to go through a process of more than 100 years and even several hundred years before reaching its current level of modernization.

At the same time, the peasants were made bankrupt and the workers were savagely exploited in the course of capitalist modernization. In carrying out our four modernizations, we must achieve a high speed, but without following the capitalist road of exploiting our country's people or expanding abroad. It is the superiority of socialism, the creativity of all the people, and the spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties that we must rely on.

Some people say: Since we are stressing material interests, why cannot more funds be allocated to improving living standards? This is a notion which puts material interests in conflict with arduous struggle amid difficulties. We implement the distribution principle of more work for more pay and reward people according to the size of their contribution and the quality of their work. Those who receive rewards are precisely those comrades who wage arduous struggle amid difficulties and achieve outstanding results. If we bring into play the spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties and strive to create more wealth for the state and promote the high-speed development of production and economy, the state will have more financial and material strength for improving the people's living standards.

In the 3 years since the gang of four were smashed, the party and state have taken a series of effective measures to improve the people's living standards to an appropriate degree. We must continue to criticize in depth the "transition in a state of poverty," "poverty revolution" and "poverty socialism" and other reactionary viewpoints preached by Lin Biao and the gang of four. At the same time, we are also opposed to setting up a "welfare state" now and to laying one-sided stress on improving living standards in isolation from developing production.

We advocate distribution according to work and allowing some people to become rich before others, but we must not ignore the neighbors of those people and pay no heed to the interests of the state as a whole. For instance, in paying bonuses it is completely necessary to reward progressive comrades who have made great contributions, and we must continue to do this. However, it is wrong to issue bonuses in an indiscriminate way. We must teach the masses to think of future development and of the interests of the state as a whole. If people only think of current, partial and individual interests and adopt exclusivist methods, there will be no way of promoting the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU HEALTH CONFERENCE--The Jiangsu provincial health work conference, which concluded 30 January, decided on three major tasks to be fulfilled in the new year: readjustment and consolidation; training medical personnel and raising health levels; and prevention and treatment of diseases. The conference relayed and studied guidelines of the national conference of public health bureau directors, patriotic health campaign office directors and epidemic prevention station chiefs. Provincial Governor Hui Yuyu and Vice Governor Gong Weizhen attended and addressed the conference. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW]

ZHEJIANG YOUTH PLACEMENT--In 1979, Zhejiang Province provided jobs for more than 300,000 youths awaiting jobs, as compared with 240,000 job-seeking youths in 1978. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW]

GUANGDONG PREFECTURAL CCP LEADERS MEET TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

HK120132 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of prefectural CCP committee secretaries from 29 January to 6 February which called for big efforts throughout the province to win overall bumper agricultural harvests in the first year of the 1980's, a decade in which there is plenty of scope for development, so as to enable the peasants to become rich as soon as possible. In order to reach this goal, it is necessary to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, enliven the economy, strengthen ideological education and persist in and improve the party's leadership.

The meeting seriously conveyed and studied the report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and tasks. All the participating comrades held: This is very important and extremely appropriate report of great current significance and deep historical significance. All of the participants used this report as the weapon to analyze the fine rural situation in Guangdong. They pointed out existing problems, summed up work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and studied the questions of how to reap overall agricultural harvests in 1980. Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee presided at the meeting and made a summation speech.

The meeting held: As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, the majority of the rural areas throughout the entire country have taken on new aspects and the peasants feel great peace of mind. The rural situation in Guangdong is no exception. This prepares a position for victorious advance for the new year's agricultural production and rural work throughout the whole province. The participating prefectural CCP committee secretaries cited hosts of facts to show: The decisions of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee on implementing the policies on people and the series of economic policies in the two agricultural documents have gained great popular favor. In places where the minds of the people are relatively more emancipated, and where the principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are comparatively better implemented, grain production has developed to a great extent, agriculture, industry and sideline occupations have been promoted together and the peasants have quickly become relatively rich. In 1979, on the basis of paying attention to retaining public accumulation, the average per capita income of peasants in Foshan Prefecture increased by over 30 yuan compared with 1978. In 4 counties and cities per capita distribution exceeded 200 yuan. In some communes and brigades where the collective distribution increased to a very large extent, the peasants said: The policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are policies which bring about abundant sources of revenue. With such good policies, collective economy can become the mainstay of the peasants.

The meeting pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping talked about the three major tasks to be done in the 1980's in his report. The core issue among them is to promote economic construction and win decisive victory in the four modernizations. Agriculture is the basis of the national economy, and this is the first year in the 1980's. We must concentrate our strength to promote agriculture this year.

The meeting stressed: The whole province must further emancipate minds and implement the principles and policies formulated in the central authorities' two agricultural documents. Guangdong must continue tightly grasping grain production. The arable area in our province is small. Therefore, when readjusting the planning of agricultural and industrial crop production, we cannot reduce the cultivated area of grain at will.

We must pay adequate attention to insuring the fulfillment of the state's grain procurement task, to insuring the needs of the peasant's grain rations and to insuring the needs of fodder and seeds. The whole economy can only be livened up if our grain is guaranteed. To achieve great development in economic crops, we must mainly rely on improving the per-unit yield, not on switching from grain to other crops. It is necessary to rely on party policy in order to mobilize the activism of the masses to develop animal husbandry and fish breeding in a big way. We must take effective measures and rapidly solve existing problems in fishing, salt and forest areas. The meeting pointed out: We must pay attention to mobilizing the masses' socialist activism to develop collective production, consolidate the collective economy and pursue the way of common wealth. Small freedoms under the big collectives must be encouraged and guided. We must not indiscriminately interfere with the peasants' private plots and domestic sideline occupations. We must promote together the collective and the individual. It is necessary to focus the energy of the leadership at all levels on the rapid promotion of collective economy.

The meeting stressed: To consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, to strengthen ideological education, to check sinister trends and to solve problems on the path of advance are the important premises for the promotion of agriculture and absolutely cannot be treated lightly. We must solve all questions among the people by using persuasion, education and guidance. We must make full use of the weapon of law to promptly and resolutely strike a small number of enemies, speculative elements and other criminals who seriously sabotage stability and unity. Punishment must be strict and we must show no mercy. The meeting pointed out: We must maintain the people's commune's system of three level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. We cannot weaken the system of collective ownership and cannot cause upheavals in the production relations. This is a major affair related to stability and unity and is also an important condition for promoting agriculture. We must resolutely oppose dividing up the land and going it alone. It is necessary to persuade and guide the masses to reorganize into individual units where this phenomenon has occurred.

The meeting demanded that all places do well in planning agricultural development in the next 5 years and establish clear targets of endeavor. The meeting also carried out studies and planning regarding current specific questions on policies of agricultural development and on the promotion of planned parenthood work.

QIAO XIAOGUANG MEETS WITH GUANGXI CONGRESS DELEGATES ON 8 FEB

HK111239 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The congresses of seven democratic parties in Guangxi and the regional federation of industry and commerce which lasted 5 days closed respectively in Nanning on 9 February. On the afternoon of 8 February, responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Liang Huixin, Luo Libin, Mo Naiqun, Zhong Feng, Li Yingdan, Shi Zhaotang, Chen An, Lu Rongshu, Qin Zhenwu, Liao Lianyuan, (Zheng Jianxuan), (Huang Qihan), (Ye Pei), (Li Fanan), Yan Guangcui, Liu Guoping, Huang Dufeng, Gao Tianmei, Sun Zhongyi, Lu Yannan, Qin Si and Mo Shujie, met with the delegates attending congresses of the democratic parties and the federation of industry and commerce and held a forum with them. The speeches given by Qiao Xiaoguang and Qin Yingji greatly inspired the comrades attending the congresses.

The delegates elected their new leadership groups. They put forward many valuable opinions and suggestions on speeding up the four modernizations in the region. (Huang Qihan), responsible person of the regional revolutionary committee of the Kuomintang; Mo Naiqun, responsible person of the regional committee of the China Democratic League; (Zhang Guoying), responsible person of the regional work committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the regional federation of industry and commerce; Yang Taiyang, responsible person of the regional committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; (Deng Dazhi), responsible person of the regional committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; (He Shangyu), responsible person of the regional committee of the China Chih Kung Tang; and (Wei Zhenpeng), responsible person of the Nanning subordinate group of the Chiu San Society, delivered closing speeches or spoke respectively at the closing ceremonies of their congresses. "On behalf of their own congresses, they called on and mobilized their members and personalities who have connections with them to closely unite around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. Under the direct leadership of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, it is essential to conduct self-education and transformation in the course of practice in order to unwaveringly take the socialist road and act as promoters of emancipating the minds, achieving stability and unity, embarking on the four modernizations, making Taiwan return to the motherland and fulfilling the great cause of unifying the motherland."

After the congresses, the new leadership groups which were elected at the respective congresses held their first plenary sessions and elected their own standing leadership organs and leadership members. The namelists are as follows:

Chairman of the fifth regional committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang: (Huang Qihan); Vice Chairmen: (Wan Zhongwen), (Nai Huitang) and (Wei Ruiming); Secretary General: (Wei Ruiming).

Chairman of the fifth regional committee of the China Democratic League: Mo Naiqun; Vice Chairmen: Shi Zhaotang, (Wu Keqing) and (Tang Zhongyan); Secretary General: (Wu Keqing).

Chairman of the second regional work committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association: Lu Yannan; Vice Chairmen: (Chen Peiyuan), (Zhang Guoying) and (Zuo Jingming); Secretary General: (Zhang Guoying).

Chairman of the third regional committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy: (Zhang Jingming); Vice Chairmen: (Zheng Jianxuan), Yang Taiyang and (Zheng Xianchong); Secretary General: Yang Taiyang.

Chairman of the fourth regional committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party: Sun Zhongyi; Vice Chairmen: (Zhang Xiannong), (Yang Xiru), (Zhang Chunzhi), (Wu Shaoqi) and (Deng Dazhi); Secretary General: (Zhang Chuzhi).

Chairman of the fifth regional committee of the China Chih Kung Tang: Lu Rongshu; Vice Chairmen: (He Shangyu) and Huang Dufeng.

Head of the third Nanning subordinate group of the Chiu San Society: (Liu Qibin); deputy heads: (Liao Wenbiao) and (Li Weinan).

Chairman of the fourth committee of the regional federation of industry and commerce: Lu Yannan; Vice Chairmen: (Zuo Jingming), (Zhang Guoying), (Chen Peiyuan), (Fang Xiangpu) and (Yang Shanwen); Secretary General: (Zhang Guoying).

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

GUIZHOU RIBAO ARTICLE ON ACHIEVING FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

On 'Stability, Unity'

HK060219 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Jan 80 HK

[Report on GUIZHOU RIBAO 31 Jan article by (Yang Wen): "There will be Nothing Without Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The article said: During the spring festival in the old society, many people liked to stick notices on the lintels of the doors bearing the words "security of the state and stability of the people." At that time, this certainly was a bit satirical. However, for the majority of the people, the notices were used to express their own beautiful wishes and desires. Has anyone ever seen a family that put up a notice desiring great upheaval throughout the world? The stability of the state and peace and happiness of the people are what the people have desired since ancient times.

The article said: Why are the people so fond of stability? The reason is very simple. It is because all must eat, dress, live and develop production. The development of production cannot be accomplished without a political situation of relative stability. The article pointed out: We have now entered the 1980's. This is a very important decade for building the four modernizations. If we are not able to score remarkable results within this decade, the plan for achieving the four modernizations by the end of the 20th century will be a failure. Comrade Deng Xiaoping particularly stressed, at the new year tea party held by the National CPPCC: It is necessary to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in order to safeguard the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Without a political situation of stability and unity, the people cannot feel at ease in promoting the four modernizations.

On 'Struggle Amid Difficulties'

HK060242 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Feb 80 HK

[Report on GUIZHOU RIBAO article by (Yang Wen): "Persist in the Pioneering Spirit of Arduous Struggle Amid Difficulties"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in the new year tea party held by the National CPPCC: We must score remarkable results within this decade in order to guarantee the achievement of the four modernizations by the end of this century. We have a lot to do in order to score success in the 1980's. One of the most important conditions and premises is that we must possess the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties. Arduous struggle amid difficulties is the good tradition of our party. Chinese revolutionary history is a history of long-term struggles amid difficulties. Arduous struggle is the glory of our party and of our nation.

The article pointed out: We are currently working to build socialist modernization. This is a glorious and tough cause that our predecessors once longed for but never achieved. The article said: We must particular realize that after the 10 years' catastrophe of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the national economy was on the brink of collapse. The gap between our state and other advanced industrial states, which had gradually been narrowed, became wider. Since smashing the gang of four, the situation has become better and the results are remarkable. However, the wounds are not healed. There are still many troubles, problems and questions.

A hundred things are still awaiting action. This is the situation in the whole country, but especially in Guizhou. We were already relatively backward, but in addition to this, we had losses brought about by the sabotage of the gang of four. Compared with advanced provinces, problems seem to be even more numerous in our province now. Therefore, for the people throughout the country, it is necessary to whip up the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties. All the cadres and masses in Guizhou must continue to persist in the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties.

The article said: The pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties is the true quality of the proletariat. Today we are shouldering the great historical task of achieving the four modernizations in China. As we advance, we will encounter snowy mountains and grasslands, we will have to forcibly wade across the Dadu River and break through Lazikou. Many difficulties will appear in front of us. If we just enjoy the applause of victory, indulge in pleasures of merry song and dance, or sigh in front of difficulties and dangers and refrain from struggling arduously amid difficulties, we will not arrive at the destination of the Long March or reach the aim of achieving socialist modernization. The article said: Everybody has his own part to play in arduous struggle amid difficulties. The model functions of leading cadres are particularly important. Encouraging the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties will have positive practical significance and far-reaching influence in eliminating the thousands of years of conventions of feudalism and privilege, in encouraging the revolutionary spirit of the people and in educating and cultivating the younger generation.

(Yang Wen)'s article said in conclusion: In order to achieve the four modernizations in China, it is necessary to persist in the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties. To struggle hard means to win victory. From this viewpoint, to persist in the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties is our wonderful means for achieving the target of the four modernizations.

YOU TAIZHONG, OTHERS ATTEND SICHUAN COMFORT GATHERING

HK100558 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Sichuan provincial support-army comfort group headed by provincial CCP committee Secretary Xu Mengxia and the Chengdu subgroup headed by Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee Secretary and Vice Mayor Liu Jingzhou have been visiting the leading organs of the Chengdu PLA units, units stationed in Chengdu, and army hospitals and sanatoria in recent days to extend spring festival greetings and comfort.

On the morning of 9 February, the provincial comfort group and the municipal subgroup held a comfort gathering. "Present were Xu Mengxia, leader of the provincial comfort group, and deputy leaders Qin Chaunhou, Yang Rudai, Liu Yinbo, Peng Dixian, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Wu Xihai and (Qiao Zhonglin). Also present were Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong; Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua; Deputy Commanders Wei Jie, Wang Chenghan, Chen Mingyi, Wang Dongbao, Li Wenqing, Ru Fuyi and Zhao Wenjin; Deputy Political Commissars (Xie Yinghui), Ouyang Ping, (Jin Zhongshan) and Lu Jiahuan; Chief of Staff (Xu Chenggong); and Political Department Director (Niu Ji)." Xu Mengxia extended greetings to the PLA on behalf of the party, the government, and the 90 million people of Sichuan, and praised the army's achievements in various respects in the past year. Cheng Mingyi replied in various respects in the past year. Cheng Mingyi replied on behalf of the leading organs of the Chengdu PLA units and the commanders and fighters stationed in the province. The provincial song and dance troupe performed after the gathering.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING: UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, PLA UNITS CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW111254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--Some 800 teachers and students of the Chinese People's University and commanders and fighters of the P.L.A. Second Artillery units held a rally today in celebration of the spring festival which falls on February 16.

A streamer across the hall read "Strengthen Army-Civilian Unity and March Forward Hand-in-Hand for the Sake of the Four Modernizations".

Sun Liyu, economist and vice-president of the university, and Liu Lifeng, deputy commissar of the units, addressed the meeting.

In his speech, Vice-President Sun Liyu said that the revolutionary history of the past five decades in China has been imbued with profound sympathy between the army and the people, which showed the great strength of army-civilian unity. The unity of the army and civilians and of the army and government in the present day are a guarantee of the modernization programme.

In his speech, Deputy Commissar Liu Lifeng noted that they would carry forward the army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. The P.L.A. would widen and deepen its activities and learn from Lei Feng and do good things for the people. Their speeches were followed by the exchange of silk banners amid warm applause.

Before the get-together, six vice-presidents of the university went to the headquarters of the Second Artillery units to convey their festival greetings. Both sides criticised themselves for not showing enough understanding of the difficulties of the other in the previous period.

This get-together was part of the university's activities to support the army and honour the families of revolutionary soldiers and martyrs. The Communist Youth League Committee and student union in the university will sponsor another army-civilian gathering tomorrow, and on the first day of the lunar new year, students will pay visits to the soldiers.

The commanders and fighters of the artillery units spent one week at the end of January in the university cleaning the campus and warehouses and helping in the library. Zhang Tengxiao, vice-president of the university, was very happy to meet on this occasion with Sheng Zhihua and Wang Zonghuai, deputy commander and deputy commissar. They fought together at the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border area during the period of war against Japanese aggression.

Students of the university took to streets between October 10 and 13 over the enlarged enrolment which strained campus facilities. Campus grounds and buildings had been turned over to the Second Artillery units when the university was forced to close down during the Cultural Revolution.

By December of 1979, the units had returned some 33,000 square metres of floor space to the university, neat and tidy.

Now, soldiers often help students of the university in their militia training, and teachers help soldiers raise their educational level.

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PRC
NORTH REGION

BEIJING FEDERATION OF FORMER CAPITALISTS AIDS MODERNIZATION

OW111234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 11 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA)--How the 30,000 Beijing people classified as "personnel in the private sector" following the 1956 socialist transformation movement are helping China modernize was described by a leading member of their organization, the municipal federation of industry and commerce.

The federation, 59-year-old Sun Fuling explained in a XINHUA interview today, "recommends to government departments former industrialists and businessmen with particular managerial or production expertise". In addition, he said, "We often have meetings at which our members make suggestions, some accepted, about how to advance the modernization effort".

One example he mentioned was the setting up by some former businessmen of advisory groups for the newly-established service and production co-operatives, the growth of which is being encouraged by the government as a means of providing jobs for middle school leavers and other people. "Their advice is considered valuable," Sun Fuling said.

Some of the former industrialists and businessmen have been promoted to leading posts in departments of the municipal government, in factories and workshops. Sun Fuling is concurrently deputy director of the municipal foreign trade bureau.

He is proud of the fact that the flour mill he owned, which produced one million bags (22 kilogrammes per bag) a year, became a joint state-private undertaking in 1954, two years earlier than most of the city's 14,000 private undertakings, big or small, in 77 trades. This was done in accordance with the Communist Party's policy of "buying out" the private sector.

In Sun Fuling's case, this meant he stayed on as the manager of the mill at a monthly salary of 170 yuan, while receiving 25,000 yuan annually from the state, a percentage reimbursement on the value of his property. This continued until 1966.

"Now I am a government employee, a cadre," he said. "I gave up the exploitation of others a long time ago".

Former industrialists and businessmen, including capitalists, now enjoy the same political rights as others in shops, factories and co-operatives. As workers, they have the right to vote and stand for election when representatives to workers' congresses are chosen.

The majority of the 30,000 people categorized as belonging to the "private sector" were petty traders, street vendors and private craftsmen. Government departments are now going through the registers to re-classify them as ordinary labouring people. "You can imagine how happy this will make the people involved," Sun Fuling told XINHUA.

Those people who in fact were capitalists have also come to live by their own labour.

This has changed Sun Fuling's life. His daughter, an excellent middle school student, was denied university admission during the Cultural Revolution because of her class origin. "My children are no longer discriminated against," Sun Fuling said. His son is now enrolled in a geological institute in Sichuan Province.

Like many others of his background, Sun Fuling suffered greatly during the Cultural Revolution. "But I had a firm conviction," he stated, "That persecution of patriots for what they had done in the past was absolutely not the policy of the Communist Party." He recalled having attended many receptions before 1966 given by party and state leaders for former industrialists and businessmen.

"Premier Zhou Enlai and Beijing's Mayor Peng Zhen," he went on, "time and again encouraged us to be firm in taking the socialist road. I have always believed that what they told us represents the party's real policy."

Capitalists, as a class, no longer exist in China. "Most of the former industrialists and businessmen have stood the test of the years," said Sun Fuling, who added that the turbulent decade of the Cultural Revolution represented "the most difficult years", but the party's policy "is indeed being restored".

"The party has called for the broadest alliance under the leadership of the working class of all workers and patriots, at home and abroad," Sun Fuling said. "We former industrialists and businessmen are part of this alliance and will do our best to help expand it."

BELJING'S VICE MAYOR HIGHLIGHTS PUBLIC HYGIENE WORKERS

OW101628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--The people of Beijing are greatly indebted to the city's 13,000 public hygiene workers for the tremendous contribution they have made to protecting public health and advancing Beijing's modernisation", Deputy Mayor Bai Jiefu said here today.

He was addressing 197 street sweepers, night soil and garbage collectors at a forum preceding a spring festival dinner party in their honour. The dinner was followed by a Beijing Opera performance.

Municipal leaders attending the forum saluted the public hygiene workers on their achievements and extended them the spring festival greetings. The first day of this traditional festival, or the lunar new year, falls this coming Saturday.

A Standing Committee member of the municipal Communist Party committee, Bai Jiefu, praised the public hygiene workers for "voluntarily taking on the dirtiest work so that millions of others can enjoy a clean environment". The municipal government, he said, would urge the public to show still greater respect for their work in the future and to cooperate in making Beijing even cleaner.

"In socialist China", he stressed, "all work is something worthy of pride. But no one else could have done what the public hygiene workers have achieved.

"We just serve each other", Bai Jiefu went on. "This holds for everyone, no matter what his position is".

A number of public hygiene workers in Beijing are deputies to municipal and district people's congresses. Five are model workers at the city level.

Last year, Beijing's public hygiene workers managed to keep sweeping the main streets for 16 hours a day. As a result, the main streets were now cleaner, or just as clean as when they reached their best level before the Cultural Revolution.

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PRC
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NI ZHIPU, OTHER UNION LEADERS VISIT BEIJING WORKERS

OW080240 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese 2230 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW

[Text] According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, Ni Zhifu, Wang Yonghe and other leading comrades of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions visited some grassroots units on the eve of the spring festival to comfort workers in the capital. The units visited included Tianqiao department store; the (Changzhu) mine which is part of the (Jinx) coal mine; (Shijingshan) powerplant; the Capital Iron and Steel Company; the Beijing No 1 cotton textile mill; the No 3 team under the Environmental Sanitation Bureau of Chongwen District in Beijing; the February 7 locomotive plant; the February 7 rolling-stock plant; and the Beijing workers sanatorium.

The trade union leaders also invited advanced individuals and representatives of advanced collectives in business and service industry circles to attend discussion meetings and extend spring festival greetings to the masses of workers on various fronts in the capital. They encouraged the workers to continue promoting the fine tradition of the working class in arduous struggle during the coming new year of great hope. They also encouraged the workers to concentrate on building the four modernizations and on achieving greater successes with one heart and one mind in order to greet the national congress of model workers scheduled for this fall.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS BEIJING PLA MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

HK081140 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Newsletter by reporters Yan Wu, Peng Ziqiang, Jiang Qingzhao, and Ling Zhijun: "The Roc Flaps Its Wings--Sidelights on the March of the Beijing PLA Units Toward Modernization"]

[Text] I

With biting cold wind sweeping over the mountains north of the country in the severity of winter, the Beijing PLA units stationed within and outside the Great Wall made a year-end 1979 review of new achievements in military and political training since the shift in focus of PLA work to modernization.

These reporters went with the leading comrades of the PLA units to the northern foot of the Yan Mountains. We watched a live-shell tactical exercise in which the Infantry Corps resisted and stormed enemy tank groups--an exercise to test our army's modern combat capabilities. Complicated fighting scenes that unfolded one after another held the audience spellbound. In a theater of war several tens of li in circumference, "enemy" tanks moved only to be greeted with our artillery fire. It took our combat units just over an hour to strike at the advancing tank groups, hold off their continuous thrusts and encircle and penetrate into the depths of the enemy ranks under the cover of tanks. The audience could not help but praise the commanders who had carefully organized the fighting. They effectively struck at the enemy by quickly adapting themselves to the developments of a war situation. When automatically controlled tank targets appeared before the audience, our various caliber guns fired simultaneously, shattering the quiet of the air. The targets burned one after another after being hit. Out of nowhere, many hidden armored cars and artillery units had appeared right before us and to our sides. Thus, in their march toward modernization, the glorious PLA units entered 1980 with heroic steps.

II

This is a heroic and a great march. The radiant light of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has illuminated our army's march toward modernization.

"We are to maintain the security of our country!" The commanders and fighters have not for a moment forgotten that the motherland's border areas are threatened by big and small hegemonists. Everyone fully knows his own historical mission in safeguarding the motherland and the four modernizations. In military training, one strives to catch up with the other. Everyone aims to be a shock trooper on the new Long March. Cadres at various levels are pacesetters in advancing toward modernization. By day, those Red Army and old 8th Route veterans and heroic fighters of former years lead the young people in various military exercises. At night they devote themselves to studying modern military science. A certain division stationed in an area north of the Great Wall is training hard under trying circumstances, braving the biting wind and snowstorms. Division Commander Lu Zhengfa was formerly a well-known coach of the "Xu Gudong squad." Now he leads his unit in marching toward modernization in a race against time. The whole division devoted eight fixed periods during the year to collective training for cadres. Both military and political cadres were involved. Division and regiment leaders acted as squad leaders and platoon commanders, training by day and studying at night. Each period of collective training took up 1 month. Subjected to tough training, everyone lost weight but did not utter a word of complaint. As a result, the whole division does not have a single political cadre who is unfamiliar with military affairs or a commanding officer unfamiliar with relevant matters in his job. It has also witnessed the emergence of large numbers of fine coaches and backbone trainers. In the yearend review, this division, formerly a backward unit, was rated an advanced collective in the Beijing PLA units.

Nationally known combat hero Guo Zhongtian, who was a junior infantry commanding officer in his 20's during the war of liberation and in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, is now a deputy commander of a motorized army division. Because of the use of modernized arms and equipment and the demands of modern warfare, many new things must be learned by the army units, especially by their commanding officers. Prodded by a sense of responsibility to bone up on works concerning the armies of other countries, a veteran drove himself very hard, working almost day and night. Last spring, he had a tumor removed in the hospital, but returned immediately to his unit to take up the weighty responsibilities of a cadre training team. He assiduously studied strategic thinking and operational tactics typical of a mechanized unit. He practiced what he had studied, as he led the trainees to train under simulated complicated war conditions. Exposed to the elements, the skin on his face peeled off, but he took satisfaction in the fact that elite basic-level commanding officers had emerged one group after another.

Such a down-to-earth spirit displayed by the cadres has inspired the whole unit. To meet the demands of fighting in cold areas, some army units have insisted on negotiating snow-clad mountains and crossing ice-bound rivers in temperatures 30 degrees below zero. Some have given up the shelter of their barracks to camp out, lighting no cooking fires for 3 days on end and living on "bake flour mixed with snow." To train "night-accustomed tigers," some units have constantly trained by starlight all the time. In training "all-weather shooting," windy and snowy days were chosen for target practice. On the paradegrounds, it was especially an impressive sight with heroes at their best, each trying to outshine the other. The fact is that once an advanced unit appears, the one left behind summons up the courage to catch up. The 9th Company of the "Jinan 1st Regiment" once fell behind. Upon discovering this, the whole company immediately swung into action. Every one of its fighters was full of fight and said: "The banner soaked red with the blood of our predecessors must not be soiled by our generation!" Meanwhile, the party branch resolutely acted as one, putting forward the slogans "Work hard and still harder!" and "Get rid of the old 9th-category label." This lifted the spirit of all members of the company, which challenged the advanced 7th Company of the regiment to a contest. They drove themselves mercilessly and won several first places in the whole regiment.

III

We are pleased to see that discussion on the truth criterion has reaped rich fruits after being introduced in military training, just as spring breezes bring joyful rains to the soil. The various military units and special forces one after another have set up courses in military science and held academic seminars on military science. Many units have disposed of their outmoded teaching apparatus in favor of electrical audio-visual educational aids such as films, television equipment, video recorders, slides and power-driven diagrams or charts. In tactical training today, the method of teaching in accordance with the aptitude of the learner has replaced past methods which "irrationally mixed different kinds of tactics" or "set hard and fast requirements on the armymen without regard to their different abilities." The scientific method of training has succeeded in making first-year recruits sharpshooters, crack gunners, crackajacks at technical innovation and "versatile" soldiers who are masters of more than just one field. A large number of cadres have also become "versatile cadres"--being expert in one thing and good at many others. All this has greatly enhanced the cadres' capability in conducting a modern war and brought up tens of thousands of fine instructors for modern military training. In particular, such training has brought an unprecedented and new spirit, since certain meritorious methods learned from foreign armed forces have been given special emphasis and put to use in a way that suits the characteristics of the Chinese forces. This has improved the results of the combined exercises that several special branches of the armed forces have participated in.

"Come to see our combat exercises," Army Corp Commander Cao Buchi said cheerfully. His car then took us up the "training base" on a snowy plateau. There were tanks, artillery pieces, target drones, parachute targets, sand tables and all-purpose demonstration gadgets, and so on. The whole place looked like a military academy. The officers and men in the scouting company were training with furious energy. Every one of them could drive motorcycles and cars and use many kinds of weapons, and even man a tank. They were able to cope with any complicated situation involving enemy movements and were at home with all kinds of scouting means to perform their duties very adeptly. The members of the communications unit were able to skillfully tackle any interference from "enemy" electronic devices while the soldiers in the flamethrower units showed their prowess by displaying how they could create a "mountain of flames" through which the "enemy" found it impossible to pass. Notwithstanding, the most imposing scene came when the combined exercise began with seven or eight different special branch forces taking part. All you saw was gunpowder smoke rising sky-high with bullets whistling past in the distance. You next discovered two rows of tanks rumbling forward closely accompanied by infantrymen. Whenever the tanks advanced, the soldiers followed steadily and seemed to form a whole with the tanks to strike out like an iron fist. Over there, a column of yellow smoke rose--that was "poisonous gas" dispensed by the "enemy"--but our antichemical warfare corps donned the proper gear in seconds and off they went. In the contaminated zone, a bridge had been destroyed by "enemy" fire but the engineer unit spent less than an hour assembling a pontoon bridge to stretch over the river.... On a humorous note, Army Corps Commander Cao told us with a smile: The officer in charge of the exercise was neither a division commander nor a regiment commander, but Infantry Battalion Commander Xie Aifeng, a "very young boy." We interviewed the battalion leader after the exercise was over. Of medium build and with a Henan accent, this young man impressed us with his valiant and graceful bearing. A new generation of commanders for our combined forces in the PLA are gradually being nurtured and their talents are developing and being recognized. Our heroic army, full of vigor and vitality, is taking on a new look in the modern arena of military art!

IV

In the past, the heroic PLA won its worldwide fame by defeating its enemy both at home and abroad with inferior weapons; today, the PLA is advancing toward modernization and applying modern scientific technology more and more to build itself into a more powerful army.

An exhibition of progress in scientific and technological research recently held by the Beijing Military Region offered convincing proof of this. On show were a 100-meter demonstration unit of a new kind of roadbuilding material called an air cushioned road carpet, which enables tanks to move freely over marshes; a collapsible and well-equipped antichemical warfare protective tent which, when not in use can be folded into a 1 cubic foot wooden box; a marvellous tiny wire laying machine capable of installing several hundred meters of wire by turning a switch; an automatic control post for use in shooting ranges; a device for reporting on accuracy in shooting ranges; electronic calculators that facilitate firing exercises using laser apparatus; engineering equipment for the rapid formation of defense positions on the battlefield; a newly designed field operating theater; field kitchens on wheels and so on. The exhibition was a real feast for the eyes. In the past 12 months, more than 2,600 inventions have been recorded as a result of the mass activities launched in scientific and technological research by the Beijing Military Region. The area is seething with activity, just like a large garden in springtime with countless flowers of all descriptions in a blaze of color. The soldiers "love and study science and perform their duties in a scientific fashion." Everyone is vying to dedicate their wisdom and strength to the modernization drive. An armyman who only received junior middle schooling has successfully designed 16 kinds of equipment for tank maintenance. Nine young soldiers of an artillery squad in charge of command instruments "pooled their wisdom" and brought about seven technological innovations within a year, shortening the preparation time for an antiaircraft gun by 2 minutes--what a precious couple of minutes saved in a fast changing battlefield!

A sense of obligation to the modernization of the PLA by ordinary cadres and soldiers is spurring them on to greater efforts in valorously scaling the height of science. Wang Yulin, a 19-year-old armyman in an artillery reconnaissance unit, was very much under the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and took to anarchist mischief when attending middle school. He spent the 2 school years learning English in vain and ended up not even being able to fully recognize the English alphabet. Later, shortly after being drafted into the PLA, he often felt sorry because he could hardly cope with complex calculations. However, unit leaders and his comrades educated and assisted him, helping him to transform and temper himself in the great furnace of revolution. An armyman's obligation and honor now made him regret his wasted years in the past and to bestir himself. From then on, he has been making use of every bit of time available to study, with holidays and festivals being no exception. It has been 3 years now since he entered the PLA and he has spent his 8 hours of spare time entitled to him each day--a total of nearly 1,000 hours to date, 250 full days--making up for his lost lessons in mathematics, physics and chemistry. He has also been a very diligent learner of English. Moreover, he has read more than 60 science books on the principles of satellite communications during this period. His endeavors have now paid off. While taking an active part in scientific research, he has invented a "small detection device," gathered much experience in rapid calculation and greatly accelerated and perfected the measurement of distances and the accuracy of related instruments, contributing his share to the modernization of the artillery forces.

At the Beijing Military Region yearend assessment and prize giving conference, 720 advanced collectives and people were awarded certificates of merit, and more than 2,600 excellent instructors, crack gunners, sharpshooters, technical crackajacks and "versatile" soldiers who are expert in their respective fields and simultaneously good at many others received medals and certificates. Today all advanced persons and other officers and men on all fronts within the Beijing Military Region are conscientiously summing up experiences, discovering where they are lagging behind and mapping out plans for further progress. They are resolved to make a big effort in 1980. Our heroic PLA has taken off en route to its goal of building a modernized, revolutionary army!

I. 12 Feb 80

R. 8

PRC
NORTH REGION

HEBEI OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRICE CONTROL POLICIES

HK051134 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jan 80 HK

[Station reporter's report--title not given]

[Text] In his recent talk with this reporter, a responsible comrade of the Hebei Provincial Prices Bureau discussed commodity price issues which are of concern to the masses.

The responsible comrade of the provincial prices bureau said: It is currently being said publicly that the prices of woolen goods will be raised. This is a baseless rumor. Price departments have so far made no arrangements for readjusting the prices of woolen goods. Price departments in all areas must conscientiously propagate the party's policy on stabilizing commodity prices to reassure the public. Management departments concerned must overcome the thought of selling commodities sparingly, conscientiously find new sources of goods and do well in promoting market supplies.

The responsible comrade of the provincial prices bureau also noted: Stabilizing commodity prices does not mean having fixed and constant prices. From a long-term point of view, commodity prices have to be raised and reduced in a planned way in accordance with the demands of basic socialist economic laws and the law of value. The state has adopted measures to readjust commodity prices after taking into account both past experience and possible future situations. Measures are aimed at achieving a comprehensive even balance. In particular, the state strictly controls price increases in the people's daily necessities. Our party's consistent policy is to gradually improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production. No readjustment of commodity price will lower the people's living standards. If there is a plan to readjust the prices of certain products, the government will clarify it to the masses of cadres, staff and workers. We must not readily believe hearsay. The state will continue to inspect commodity prices, strengthen the management of commodity prices and enforce commodity price discipline. With regard to those who violate commodity price policy, we must strengthen education and redress errors. With regard to serious offenses against the policy on commodity prices, we must find out where the responsibility lies and take sanctions against offenders. By doing so, we can surely check any upward price trends. Some people worry that the prices of all commodities will be raised. This kind of nervousness is unnecessary.

NEI MONGGOL CULTURAL TROUPES ENTERTAINED IN BEIJING

SK100815 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 80 SK

[Text] According to a NEI MONGGOL RIBAO report, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission recently held a tea party at the Cultural Palace of the Nationalities, Beijing, for all comrades of the cultural troupes of Oroqen, Erwenki and Morin Dawa Daur autonomous banners and Alxa Right Banner of our region, who were then in the capital. Minister Yang Jingren and other comrades of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission attended the party.

In a speech at the tea party, Comrade Yang Jingren encouraged the cultural troupe members to study earnestly Marxist theory, keep to the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, conscientiously sum up experiences in their work and raise the level of their professional expertise. He urged them to contribute to the unity of people of all nationalities and the thriving of the performing art of the motherland.

The cultural troupes of Oroqen and other autonomous banners stopped over in Beijing on their way home after attending a regional cultural troupe training class.

I. 12 Feb 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

JILIN: WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

SK120953 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our source, the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a spring festival tea party on the morning of 11 February in honor of retired veteran cadres who still remain in an advisory capacity. Present at the party were leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Chen Hong, and Song Renyuan; as well as leading comrades of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee including Wang Jiping.

Attending the party by invitation were responsible persons who are also veteran cadres of the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Youwen, Fu Zhengsheng, Zhang Kaijing, Cui Cai, and Xiao Danfeng; as well as retired veteran cadres and Red Army men who still remain in an advisory capacity at provincial and municipal level organs across Changchun Municipality, totaling more than 40 people.

Comrade Song Jiehan presided over the party. Veteran cadres, including (Wang Shimei), spoke glowingly of the excellent situation throughout the province and the country.

Speaking at the party were Comrades Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Chen Hong and Li Youwen. Comrade Wang Enmao first extended festive greetings to the participants. He stated: We have the honor to have our veteran comrades get together today and state their precious views and proposals. Your contributions of blood and sweat to the democratic and socialist revolutions in the past many years have proved that you are revolutionary fighters faithful to the party and the people. Our party and the people throughout the country will never forget you.

In stating the current excellent situation throughout our country, Comrade Wang Enmao said: The report made by Vice Chairman Deng in regard to the current situation and tasks is very important. I hope that the comrades will study it sincerely, play a veteran cadre role fully in the new Long March, and make new and even greater contributions to achieving the four modernizations.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS PLA THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

SK120650 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to a JILIN RIBAO report, the (Qianjin) song and dance ensemble of the Shenyang PLA units, filled with the profound friendship of the people's soldiers for the masses of all nationalities in our province, gave a support-the-government and cherish-the-people performance yesterday evening at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse.

Attending the performance were responsible comrades of the provincial party, government and army organs, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiying, (Liu Luming), (Liu Fengming), (Liu Zhao), (Wang Rui) and Ren Qingyuan. Also watching the performance were responsible persons of the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal CPPCC committees and responsible comrades of the Jilin provincial and Changchun municipal courts and procuratorates.

Prior to the performance, the responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party, government and army organs met with responsible comrades and principal actors and actresses of the ensemble. After the performance, the responsible comrades of the party, government and army organs of the province and the municipality mounted the stage to shake hands with the performers and posed with them for a photograph.

LIAONING ECONOMIC OFFICIAL URGES FLEXIBILITY IN PRODUCTION

SK081214 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 SK

[Radio talk by Tan Liren, vice governor of Liaoning Province and chairman of the provincial economic commission--recorded]

[Excerpts] Of late, the provincial CCP committee has issued an instruction urging that attention be given to flexibility in developing economic work. This instruction is very important because it tackles the main problem of our economic work--a lack of flexibility, which adversely affects economic development. In particular, this year enterprises on the industrial and communications front are still confronted with the problem of insufficient production work to keep them operating at full capacity, and difficulty in obtaining fuel, raw materials and other necessary supplies. In view of this, we must make every effort to develop our industrial production in a flexible way so as to win greater victories this year.

To develop production in a flexible way, it is imperative to explore new avenues of production and to give full play to the regulating role of the market under the guidance of the state plan. While trying to fulfill the plans set by the state, all localities and departments should carefully look into the needs of the domestic and international markets and develop production by making full use of what is available in the various enterprises, including existing equipment, and by further exploiting locally available natural resources. They should continue to open new fields of production and make new products. They should also increase variety and design and improve the quality of their products, and make their brandnames popular among the people. In short, they should excel by turning out new and better products so as to improve their competitiveness and expand their share of the market.

To meet the needs of flexible production, we must conscientiously improve the management system in a step-by-step manner. A striking deficiency of the present management system is overly tight control and low efficiency, this seriously hampers the development of our productive forces. As far as their authority permits, all localities, departments and enterprises should resolutely get rid of irrational restraints on production initiative. In drawing up plans, making arrangements for supplies and labor and handling financial, taxation, credit, commercial and foreign trade affairs, they should do their best to contribute to the flexible development of production. Giving enterprises greater authority to manage their own affairs is an important aspect of improving the management system. This year we should continue to do this on a trial basis at some localities and try to win new successes in this experiment. Enterprises selected for this experiment, because of their greater managerial authority, are in an excellent position to develop production flexibly and should make great achievements in this regard. Success in flexible production requires coordination of work in various fields. If there is a serious imbalance between industry and other fields of work--especially a severe shortage of energy, raw materials and other supplies--it will be very hard to develop industrial production in a flexible way. For this reason, continued efforts should be devoted to the work of readjusting the economy.

Under the correct leadership of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee and with common efforts by all staff and workers to work toward the goal of flexible production, we are sure to achieve our target for 1980--a more than 4 percent overall industrial growth rate and a more than 10 percent growth rate for the light and textile industries. As an old industrial base area, Liaoning must make greater contributions to the first battle of the four modernizations.

I. 12 Feb 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

T 1

GANSU TO INCREASE INTEREST-FREE LOAN FOR AGRICULTURE

OW040758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Lanzhou, February 4 (XINHUA)--The Gansu People's Government has decided to grant another interest-free loan of ten million yuan to help peasants raise cattle, sheep and goats. Loans coming to some five million yuan were granted last year.

In addition, Gansu Province last year loaned 6.9 million yuan to communes and production teams to set up stock breeding farms and provide breeding stock for peasants. The province last year had 10,730,000 sheep and goats, 300,000 more than in 1978.

Gansu is one of China's five main pastoral areas. The Han, Hui, Tibetan, Dongxiang and Mongolian peoples here are skilled in animal husbandry.

XINJIANG PLA UNITS MOUNT PROJECTS TO SERVE CIVILIANS

OW102335 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Leading comrades of the various organs of the Urumqi PLA units on 9 February led more than 10,000 cadres and fighters to do help-the-people labor, thereby enhancing the militant friendship between armymen and civilians.

Taking part in this help-the-people project were both veteran Red Army men over 50 years of age and young, newly inducted fighters. They included principal leading comrades of the General Staff, the political and logistics departments of the Urumqi PLA units, the Eastern Xinjiang Military District, the Air Force Command Headquarters, the Infantry School and PLA units stationed in Urumqi such as Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Wei Youzhu, (Lin Haiqing), (Fu-tan-no-fu), Li Changlin, Ma Sen, (Lu Kexue), (Du Yanjin) and [name indistinct].

Principal leading Comrades Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin and others of the Urumqi PLA units joined cadres and fighters in sweeping streets and lanes and cleaning bus stops in the northgate area. Over 1,000 commanders and fighters of the various organs and units of Air Force Command swept snow from the railway station. In the past few days, the various PLA units stationed in Urumqi have sent 50,000 commanders and fighters to aid the people. Some units [words indistinct]. Others helped communes and brigades collect fertilizer, or assisted the old in boarding or alighting from trains. Still others went to medical facilities to serve the people wholeheartedly. The (?units) sent out over 8,000 commanders and fighters to help the people in addition to sending out groups to comfort old men, orphans and disabled persons, winning praise from people of all nationalities.

XINJIANG SPRING FESTIVAL GROUP MEETING PRAISES PLA

OW100325 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Summary] "On 7 February, the Xinjiang regional and Urumqi municipal spring festival comfort group held a meeting at the '1 August' Club to cordially extend regards to the Urumqi PLA units and the commanders and fighters of organs under the East Xinjiang Military Command. When the group, led by leader Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, and deputy leaders (Yi-er-ha-mi), Lu Xuebin, Ma-yi-mu-er, (Lu Zhanlin), Ba Dai, (A-pu-li-shi Zhe-he-mo-fu) and (Yi-bu-li Kai-li) arrived at the entrance to the club, it was warmly welcomed by Urumqi PLA unit leaders, including Xiao Quanfu and Tan Youlin, and commanders and fighters.

"Also attending the meeting were other responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units, including Zhang Jiecheng, (Liu Haiqing), (Wei Youshu), Xing Yuanlin, Caodanuofu, Li Changlin, (He Linzhao), Aizezuofu Hasifu, Ma Sen and (Lu Kejie), responsible persons of the East Xinjiang Military Command."

At the meeting, Ba Dai, deputy leader of the comfort and vice governor of Xinjiang People's Government, read the regional people's government's letter extending spring festival greetings to the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang, commanders and fighters of the people's police, families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, and demobilized and disabled army-men throughout Xinjiang.

Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti, leader of the comfort group, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, and Cao-da-nuo-fu, deputy commissar of the PLA Urumqi units, spoke amid warm applause.

After praising the contributions of the Urumqi PLA units in defending and building the frontier region, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti said: "In the 1980's, our main task is to carry forward our country's role of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace, to continue our efforts for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and for the great cause of unifying the country and to step up construction for the four modernizations. We must further strengthen army-government and army-people unity as well as unity among the various nationalities, work arduously with one heart and one mind to consolidate our border defense efforts, safeguard stability and unity, and accelerate the pace of the four modernizations."

BRIEFS

GANSU LEAD-ZINC MINE--Lanzhou, 4 Feb--A large lead-zinc mine has been discovered in the border area between Xihe and Cheng counties, in Gansu Province. In an area of about 1,200 square kilometers, proved lead-zinc reserves currently amount to more than 7 million tons. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

GANSU PARTY SCHOOL WORK--Lanzhou, 4 Feb--The Gansu Provincial C' Committee is paying great attention to party school work. Over the past 2 years and more, party schools at all levels throughout the province have trained more than 260,000 cadres on a rotational basis. In July 1979, Song Ping, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Yang Zhilin, secretary of the provincial party committee, spent a month running training classes for No 1 leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural, (?municipal) and county levels on a rotational basis. Li Dengying and Zhao Chuqi, secretaries of the provincial party committee, and Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, also have participated in party school work. Of the 17 standing committee members of the provincial party committee, 9 have given lectures and reports at party schools. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0319 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

QINGHAI POWERPLANTS--Last year, four small hydropower plants in Guide, Jianzha, Xunhua and Ledu counties, Qinghai Province, supplied the Xining electric power network a total of 1.1 million kwh of power for which they were paid 500,000 yuan. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 80 OW]

QINGHAI SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The 10-day Qinghai provincial science and technology conference ended in Xining on 3 February. Discussion at the conference centered on what should be done by the province's science and technology front to implement the eight-character principle for readjusting the national economy. The conference called for efforts to develop Qinghai's natural resources, to serve agriculture and animal husbandry, and to consolidate the scientific research units in the province. Among other things, the conference decided to unify the procedure for requesting large precision tools and equipment, including imported scientific instruments. The conference was addressed by Qinghai Governor Zhang Guosheng and Vice Governor Ma Wanli. In his speech, Zhang Guosheng stressed the importance of using science and technology to promote agriculture and animal husbandry and serve the four modernizations. On the party's policy toward intellectuals, the governor said that the scientific and technological personnel must be considered part of the working class. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

MING PAO GIVES MAIN POINTS OF DENG 16 JAN SPEECH

HK080354 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 3 Feb 80 p 4 HK

[Report: "Deng Xiaoping Makes Important Speech on Targets of Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a rally for cadres on 25 January. Provincial CCP committee First Secretary and Governor Xi Zhongxun conveyed to the rally the important speech made by Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping at a gathering of 10,000 people in Beijing on 16 January. Deng Xiaoping's speech concerned the current situation and tasks. The speech has been rapidly conveyed throughout Guangdong. Since its contents are not a state secret and it also plays a positive role in boosting people's morale, many people in Guangzhou City very quickly learned about the outline of the speech. A traveler from Guangzhou talked to our reporter about several parts of the speech, as follows (the contents are not complete, as they have been passed on secondhand):

1. It is necessary to uphold party leadership and also to improve it. Upholding party leadership is the core of the four basic principles to be upheld (the dictatorship of the proletariat, the socialist road, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought). (Editor's note: After the CCP proclaimed upholding the four basic principles, this paper commented several times that "upholding party leadership" alone was sufficient.)

Deng Xiaoping said, when the 4th party congress was held, the party had only 900 members, but it accomplished cooperation between the CCP and the KMT and promoted victory in the northern expedition. Party members need tight organization, correct leadership and strict discipline; members should be good rather than numerous. There are now 38 million party members, the majority of whom joined the party during the Cultural Revolution. At that time discipline was slack and many people did not follow the regulations when they joined the party; this has affected the quality of the party. In future we must revise the party constitution. We must strictly enforce the qualifications for party membership and strictly insure that new party members first go through the candidate member stage.

He said, at present party discipline has not yet been completely implemented and, in the future, it is necessary to strengthen the sense of organization and discipline. By discipline, we mean that "the individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the whole party must obey the Central Committee, and the lower levels must obey the upper." In future we must in particular emphasize that the whole party must obey the Central Committee. He said: In the past the central authorities spoke with great effect, but they do not have the same effect now. This situation must be rapidly corrected. Apart from relying on the organization to provide leadership, it is necessary to attach importance to setting a personal example. Cadres at all levels must be exemplary in leading work.

2. On the question of the four modernizations, Deng Xiaoping asked, What in fact is the aim of the four modernizations? As far as people's living standards are concerned, we must achieve an average annual income of 1,000 U.S. dollars per person and reach an "affluent" level; that is "Chinese-style modernization." This is 300 percent greater than the current income, and even if the average income per person rises to 1,000 U.S. dollars, it will still be below the current level of Taiwan; however, there are differences between rich and poor there, and the income of a very rich man can equal that of thousands or even tens of thousands of poor people; hence, the average income in Taiwan is certainly not the average income of the ordinary people. [paragraph continues]

Ours is a socialist society, and although there are differences between individual incomes, they are smaller than in any other country, and there is no exploitation of man by man here. When we have accomplished our target, people's lives will be considerably better.

He said, China's modernization certainly does not take as its yardstick the standards of advanced Western industrial countries. In the United States there is 1 ton of steel for every 2 people; if China followed that standard, we would have to produce 500 million tons a year. That is impossible and it is also useless. All production must be coordinated. Our four modernizations are "Chinese-style modernization" and are based on the concrete conditions and actual needs of China. Great failure will ensue if we pay no heed to reality and blindly chase figures.

He said, last year the whole country was paid a total of 5 billion yuan in bonuses. Most of this was not paid in the proper way and failed to gain the expected results of raising production. If we had been a bit more moderate last year, we could have paid 2 billion yuan less in bonuses and things would not be much better than they are. Therefore, we have decided that bonuses are not to be paid at the spring festival this year. The cadres and people of the whole country must display the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties. Senior cadres must absolutely not pursue privileges in their daily life; they must share weal and woe with the junior cadres and the ordinary masses. If senior cadres enjoy a lavish style of living, the masses will never be satisfied no matter how great the bonuses paid to them.

3. The "four bigs," "big contending, big blooming, big debates, and big-character posters" have never played a positive role; in fact they have created confusion, sabotaged discipline and damaged social and public order. The party Central Committee will demand that the NPC revise the Constitution and abolish the regulation on the "four bigs." (It is said that when Vice Chairman Deng spoke on this point, the audience fervently applauded.)

Deng Xiaoping said, abolishing the "four bigs" certainly does not mean that the party members and masses will not be allowed to express their opinions. We must continue to lead a democratic life in the party and the masses may continue to put forward their opinions to the party and government. The party must humbly listen to and accept good opinions. However, it is not permissible to use the methods of stirring up great confusion and anarchism to disrupt order. "Contending and blooming" is certainly not prohibited, we cannot suppress public opinion but must allow everyone the right to criticize. Nevertheless, the "double hundred principle" must not obstruct the four modernizations.

Newspapers and magazines have scored achievements in the past 3 years, and an atmosphere of liveliness and vigor has formed. That is a good thing, but there are still many shortcomings, editors should listen to the views of others and improve their work. There should be no interference in literary and artistic creation. Literature and art is certainly not subordinate to politics, but it must not become too divorced from politics. In everything it is necessary to regard the overall situation and stability and unity as paramount. The four modernizations certainly cannot be accomplished without stability and unity.

WEN WEI PO ON ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS, TASKS FOR 1980's

HK070903 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Feb 80 p 6 HK

["News Random Talk" column by Chao Tung: "Improve Leadership and Act as Good Examples"]

[Text] On 16 January, Deng Xiaoping made a report to high-ranking cadres on the situation and tasks. All provinces and the organizations of all departments have held meetings to convey the main contents of this report. Newspapers on the mainland have expounded the spirit of Deng Xiaoping's speech in their contributing commentator's articles, editorials and reports on the situation.

Deng Xiaoping's speech stressed the arduous tasks in the 1980's, that is, the three big things. 1. Oppose hegemony and upholding world peace; 2. Strive to make Taiwan return to the motherland; and 3. Achieve decisive results in the four modernizations.

The core of the three big things is to do a good job in the four modernizations. When the four modernizations are achieved, we shall have powerful material and military strength to oppose hegemony and have a more beneficial political and economic situation and more mature conditions for making Taiwan return to the motherland.

Anyway, we must not allow our economic construction to be interfered with and impacted upon. Our diplomatic, domestic and party affairs must be focussed on and be subordinated to this core task.

However, some youths and cadres today still have a "confused" ideology. This "confusion" is embodied in insufficient confidence in the prospects. Ideological confusion is due to ultra-leftist and rightist interferences. Beijing has not underestimated the influence of the organizational and ideological remnants of the gang of four and has announced that it will take resolute measures to handle people in the party who cause ideological confusion and make trouble from the extreme "left." In accordance with the law, it will resolutely sanction people who oppose the Communist Party and socialism, pursue anarchism and commit crimes.

Nevertheless, Beijing has not only adopted the method of sanctions but to enhance people's confidence in the four modernizations and in the party, Deng Xiaoping has put forward the problem of adhering to and improving party leadership.

Since the Communist Party must exercise leadership over the arduous task of the four modernizations, it must first put party member in the van of fighting and playing model and exemplary roles. Every party member has the spirit of devoting his life, is bold in correcting his shortcomings, dares to speak and act, keeps improving technology for the four modernizations and braves and hacks his way through difficulties. This is the best leadership mode. When the Communist Party took part in the northern expedition in the 1920's, it only had 900 party members; however, they played backbone and exemplary roles in the northern expeditionary troops and helped to bring about victory in the northern expedition. It was through the vanguard and model role of every party member and through party leadership that victories in the Long March and the war of liberation were won.

Today, facing the task of economic construction, the Communist Party has again put forward the belief that party leadership should be improved and party cadre Red and expert, resolved to carry out transformation and act as people's servants. Those who seek personal privileges, cravenly cling to life instead of braving death and behave among the masses in such a way as to impair the image of the party must be criticized and sanctioned. We have all recently read news reports about the sanctioning of disqualification party members.

It can be said that economic construction is the core task of the three big things in the 1980's. Improving party leadership and guaranteeing the four modernizations are the strategic policy decisions in fulfilling the core task.

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